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In Spain, the Danger Of a Coup Diminishes Socialists Have Reshaped Military To Strengthen Civilian Control

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Only history will show whether a small ceremonial gathering in a room of the prime minister's residence was really a turning point. But for the moment, most of the Spanish press and most of the people seem content to think so.

The ceremony Jan. 16 was to induct a chief of defense staff to head the armed forces, and three new chiefs of staff for each of the services — army, navy and air force. The post of chief of defense staff is new; the change in the command structure is designed to bring it more directly under civilian control and, by lessening the threat of a coup, to make Spain's eight-year-old democracy that much more secure.

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"People don't talk much about a 'golpista' anymore," a Spanish journalist said. "Some may still think about it every so often, but it's not a regular subject of discussion anymore. I think we're out of the



King Juan Carlos I of Spain greeting the country's military commanders at the prime minister's residence. They are, from left, Admiral Angel Liberal Lucini, General José Saenz de Tejada, Vice Admiral Guillermo de Salas and General José Santos Peralba.

"Is it always like this?" exclaimed Vice Admiral Guillermo de Salas, 62, the new navy chief, a bit taken aback by all the fuss.

The chief of defense staff is Admiral Angel Liberal Lucini, 62, a tall, lean man with close-cropped hair who once served as a naval attaché in Washington. As a subsecretary in the Defense Ministry in 1977, he worked on changes in the military. He entered the Naval Military School in 1938 and so did not take part in the Spanish Civil War. His father, an army adjutant, was killed by

the Nationalist troops who rose up in Franco's rebellion.

By contrast, most of the 520 other generals and top officers in the armed forces, whose average age is 63, fought on Franco's side. Several went on to fight alongside the Nazis against Soviet troops in World War II.

Admiral Liberal's appointment was prompted last week by the retirement of the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Albert Lucille LeMay. The Socialists used the event to replace all the chiefs of staff. In addition to Vice Admiral Salas,

Andropov Says Russia Ready for Talks but U.S. Must Make First Move

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — President Yuri V. Andropov assured the United States Tuesday that the Soviet Union wants to reopen a dialogue on arms control, but he challenged the Reagan administration to produce concrete new offers.

"There is no need to convince us of the usefulness and expediency of dialogue," Mr. Andropov said in an interview to be published Wednesday in Pravda, the Communist Party daily.

"The Soviet leadership is convinced that there exist possibilities for a serious discussion of a number of problems," Mr. Andropov observed. But he added that "dialogue should not be conducted for the sake of dialogue. It should be directed at the attainment of concrete results."

"We expect of the government of the United States of America practical results," he said. "This will find an appropriate response from us."

Mr. Andropov's remarks, distributed by the Tass news agency, were clearly meant as the Kremlin's formal reply to President Ronald Reagan's address on Jan. 16, in which he called for "constructive cooperation" with the Soviet Union, including renewed arms talks.

(In a separate development, Tass on Tuesday rejected Mr. Reagan's charges that Moscow had violated arms control accords and it accused him of launching a "new odious campaign" against the Kremlin, according to Reuters.)

The Soviet leader's statement was relatively restrained and measured in tone. It included standard Soviet charges that the United States bears full responsibility for the collapse of the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles and the general heightening of East-West tensions. But it was notably free of the vitriolic rhetoric that marked Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's speech last week at the opening of the European security conference in Stockholm.

The cooling of Soviet rhetoric appears to be a response to the conciliatory tone of Mr. Reagan's speech last week. Mr. Andropov nevertheless said it appeared the U.S. administration, while seeking renewed contacts with Moscow, had not given up what he called "its negative approach."

"The president's speech does not contain a single new idea, any new proposals either on the question of limiting nuclear arms in Europe or on other questions," Mr. Andropov said. "There is no sign of this in the American position."

Accusing U.S. negotiators at Geneva of "beating the air" for two years of fruitless talks, he asked, "Has Europe acquired greater security with the commencement of the deployment of American missiles?"

"Of course not," he added. "The nuclear danger has grown."

Mr. Andropov repeated a carefully worded formulation of Soviet terms for renewing talks on medium-range missiles, saying that the United States and its allies should "display readiness to return to the situation that existed" before the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles began in Western Europe last month. The implication appears to be that the United States need not remove the missiles now in place, but must show a readiness to do so, perhaps by halting further deployments.

The Soviet leader also took issue with Mr. Reagan's statement that strength is essential to negotiate

successfully while protecting American interests and that "strength and dialogue go hand in hand." While Mr. Reagan appeared to mean an absence of weakness, Mr. Andropov gave his words a different spin, suggesting the United States sought to dictate to the Soviet Union from a position of superiority.

"The American leadership, all signs indicate, has not given up its intentions to conduct talks with us from positions of strength, from positions of threats and pressure," Mr. Andropov said.

"We resolutely reject such an approach," he added. "Attempts to conduct such a 'power diplomacy' with us are a hopeless thing."

As a basis for a new dialogue, Mr. Andropov suggested several long-standing Soviet proposals, including a freeze on all nuclear arms, an idea the Russians themselves rejected in the 1970s when their strategic strength still lagged behind the United States, and the banning of weapons in space.

He also renewed the Soviet proposal for a mutual pledge against the first use of nuclear weapons and for a nonaggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact and the Atlantic alliance. Western governments, noting that neither agreement would be enforceable, have shown little interest. At the same time, Mr. Andropov made no reference to NATO calls for a worldwide ban on chemical weapons.

The Pravda interview contained no indication that Soviet negotiators were prepared to return to strategic arms limitations talks in Geneva. But in an apparent confirmation that Moscow will return to negotiations in Vienna on reducing conventional arms in Europe, Mr. Andropov said that, given Western readiness, "it is possible to commence the practical solution of the questions discussed at the Vienna talks."

The usual forum for Kremlin statements is a dinner speech honoring a visiting head of state, but Mr. Andropov, absent from public view now for more than five months, has instead favored the device of an "interview" with Pravda.

NATO Presents Proposal

The 16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations formally presented a six-point proposal for measures to prevent an accidental war as delegates to the European security conference began their business session Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from Stockholm.

The Warsaw Pact nations gave a guarded reaction to the NATO suggestions for a widened mutual exchange of information on military movements. Soviet officials indicated that Moscow would reject some of the Western proposals.

Japan Maintains Rise In Military Spending

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — After a final political showdown Tuesday night, the Japanese government produced a 1984 military budget that is 6.5 percent larger than that of the current year.

The compromise military spending package represents a bigger increase than the 5.1 percent proposed last week by the Finance Ministry, but below the level military officials had considered necessary, 6.9 percent.

The military budget, if adopted as expected, will be the equivalent of \$12.5 billion, an increase of about \$1 billion over the fiscal year 1983 budget.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone intervened to obtain as much money for military spending as was deemed possible in a year of austere budget-making, Japanese news media reported.

News reports issued shortly before the compromise was announced said that Mr. Nakasone had urged the negotiators that the U.S. attitude toward the military budget was important to Japan and had told them that he must explain the budget to the United States.

Mr. Nakasone has repeatedly spoken of expanding Japan's military capabilities in response to pleas from the Reagan administration and in view of the Soviet Union's military buildup in the Far East in recent years.

Last year's increase was also 6.5 percent and both the Pentagon and U.S. State departments had said that was insufficient to meet Japan's own military needs. Mr. Nakasone presumably felt that he could not accept less than this year.

The Finance Ministry, which compiles the national budget, had insisted until Tuesday night on

Army Posts Are Shelled Near Beirut

By Michael Weiskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Lebanese Army positions outside Beirut were reported to have been shelled Tuesday as the government prepared again to activate a military disengagement plan.

State-run Beirut radio said positions near Souk al-Gharb and Alei, in the mountains southeast of Beirut where the army confronts Syrian-backed Druze militia, were shelled and mortared. It said an Indian national was killed when shells fell on Wadi Shahrour, nine kilometers (six miles) from Beirut.

Three shells exploded near an army position beside Beirut International Airport near the U.S. Marine base. A position near the presidential palace at Baabda was also shelled, the radio added.

U.S. Urges Power-Sharing

Earlier, John M. Goshko of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

The United States and its European allies, frustrated by Syria's opposition to a political solution in Lebanon, are urging President Amin Gemayel to seek a modified power-sharing agreement that would wear some domestic opponents from Syrian influence into a broadened government, U.S. officials and diplomatic sources said.

They said the idea would be to put aside Mr. Gemayel's more ambitious hopes for security arrangements involving the major dissent forces in Lebanon and seek a more limited accord with Christian, Shiite and Sunni Moslem forces that have signaled willingness to cooperate.

The original plan for a security arrangement that would greatly extend his government's authority has been blocked by opposition from the Syrian-backed Druze faction led by Walid Jumblatt.

China Calls on Moscow To Be Flexible in Talks

By Michael Weiskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Hu Yaobang, the leader of China's Communist Party, on Tuesday renewed China's call for rapprochement with the Soviet Union and lamented the lack of progress in over a year of negotiations to normalize relations.

In an interview with French journalists, Mr. Hu suggested that greater flexibility by Soviet negotiators could help reduce the differences between the two Communist nations.

"From my own observation and experience in international exchanges," Mr. Hu was quoted as saying, "anyone who regards himself the most clever and omnipotent would never be successful with this kind of attitude."

Amid the recent warming in U.S.-China relations, Mr. Hu's remarks appeared as an attempt to reassure Moscow of Beijing's continued interest in settling Chinese-Soviet problems.

The Kremlin was particularly uneasy over this month's visit to the United States by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, a trip that has been hailed in Beijing as a great success. Soviet displeasure was fanned in harsh attacks in the media accusing China of a pro-American stance on the issue of nuclear arms.

Beijing and Moscow opened talks in October 1982 aimed at normalizing relations after 20 years of dispute. Although commercial and cultural ties have improved, political relations remain cool because of major unresolved issues.

China insists that the normalization be preceded by a pullback of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and from China's northern border, as well as an end to Soviet aid to Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

"We are sincerely for normalization of our relations with the Soviet Union," Mr. Hu said in Tuesday's interview. "But it's a pity that no substantive progress has been made so far in this respect."

Asked if rapprochement was still a possibility, he replied: "Of course there exists such a possibility, and it is also our hope."

The fourth round of normalization talks is to be held at Moscow in March.

Mr. Hu, whose remarks were carried Tuesday night by the official Xinhua news agency, met with French journalists who have come to Beijing for celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of Chinese-French diplomatic relations.

Mr. Hu also sought to dampen speculation of a leadership split on policy toward Washington. He is thought by some diplomats to be a staunch critic of the United States in inner-party debates, and his remarks while visiting Japan last November supported such thinking.

In December, Mr. Hu had



Hu Yaobang

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PROTEST AGAINST KOHL — A policeman picks up a West German flag torn down outside the Jerusalem offices of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. The suspect, with police in background, was among several persons who protested the arrival Tuesday of Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor. One protest took place as Mr. Kohl visited a memorial to Jews killed in World War II.

Democrats to Press for Beirut Pullout

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As Congress returned to work after a two-month recess this week, Democratic leaders said they would move swiftly on legislation to bring U.S. Marines home from Lebanon ahead of the current schedule.

This could bring a confrontation with some Republican leaders and the Reagan administration, who repeated their belief on Monday that the Marine mission in Lebanon was necessary to bring stability to the Middle East and counter international terrorism.

[House support for keeping U.S. Marines in Lebanon is fading, particularly among Democrats, United Press International quoted the speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., as saying Tuesday.]

[Mr. O'Neill said he expected fellow Democrats to demand a caucus to press for a resolution to remove the Marines from Lebanon. "I think the votes are there," he said.]

On the first day of the second session of the 98th Congress, leaders from both parties predicted that the year would be short, unproductive, and marked by a high degree of partisan wrangling.

"This is a presidential election year," Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the Republican leader, said in the Senate on Monday, "and the conventional wisdom is that Congress always stunts controversy and long sessions in these years."

But the congressional debate over Lebanon is likely to be sharp and angry, in part because foreign policy looms as a major issue in the coming election. When Congress invoked the War Powers Resolution last fall, it authorized the president to keep the Marines in the Beirut area for 18 months until the spring of 1985. But on Monday, Democrats said that rising discontent among voters would force Congress to alter that authorization.

"I think the pressure is increasing to bring the Marines out," said Representative Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana, the leading Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

But Mr. Baker said that the Republican-controlled Senate would stand behind the administration.

"Barring unforeseen circumstances," he said, "I think we are not likely to change the current resolution." He added that if Congress moved on its own to withdraw the troops, they would be "putting the stamp of approval on international terrorism."

In a letter to Mr. Hamilton released on Monday, President Ronald Reagan made a similar argument, saying that "precipitous removal" of the U.S. force and its allies would "critically undercut" efforts to promote "stability and peace" in the region.

To defuse the growing anxiety in Capitol Hill, however, a high-ranking White House official is telling lawmakers privately that the administration has "no intention" of keeping the Marines in Lebanon for the full 18 months.

Mr. Hamilton said he received a phone call Friday night from Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser. According to the Indiana Democrat, Mr. McFarlane apologized for the "clumsy wording" in one passage of the president's letter, which seemed to commit the administration to the 18-month mission.

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■ Several people died in new clashes in Morocco, diplomats report. Page 3.

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■ Old Havana gets a facelift, restoring architectural treasures to their former glory. Page 6.

■ Royal Dutch/Shell Group announced a \$3.2-billion offer for the 31 percent it does not yet own in Shell Oil Co. Page 9.

■ U.S. consumer prices rose 3.2% in 1983, the lowest rise since 1967. Page 9.

■ Killers who strike again and again, sometimes moving from city to city, are on the increase in the United States.

Reagan Budget Deficit Will Be \$180 Billion

By Jonathan Fucierbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will send a budget for fiscal 1985 to Congress next week with a projected deficit of \$180 billion based on spending of \$925.5 billion, according to administration officials.

The budget will show no substantial decline in the deficit before the fiscal year 1988, officials said, a projection that could disturb both Congress and the financial markets.

Officials said all final decisions on the budget had been made. "We are locked up," said one official. In a reflection of both the election year and President Reagan's opposition to new taxes, the budget will propose about \$3 billion in net reductions in nonmilitary domestic spending.

No major tax increases will be proposed, although Mr. Reagan will endorse a package of many small measures that could help trim future deficits.

On the other hand, an administration official said, the budget will show a continued buildup in military spending, with an increase of about 14 percent in fiscal 1985, which begins Oct. 1.

Because of these decisions, the projected deficit falls to \$177 billion in 1986 and moves back up to \$180 billion in 1987. Then there are sharp drops, to \$151 billion in 1988 and \$122 billion in 1989, partly because of increases already legislated in the Social Security payroll tax.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said last week that the deficit projections were too low. He reasoned that high interest rates, caused by these deficits, would drive up debt costs and also decrease tax revenues by slowing the economy, making the actual figures higher.

One official said, "These are no doubt the numbers Feldstein had in mind when he said they would not happen."

The impact of the president's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

No. 2 Justice Official Will Leave Department With Attorney General

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmitt, the No. 2 official at the Justice Department who has been praised by many in the administration and in Congress for his stewardship of day-to-day operations, has joined his boss in announcing plans to leave the administration.

Mr. Schmitt disclosed his decision Monday, the same day President Ronald Reagan had announced that he would nominate Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, to replace William French Smith as attorney general.

Mr. Schmitt said he had decided six weeks ago to accept a job with a private corporation in Connecticut. He said Mr. Smith had asked him not to announce his departure until Mr. Smith had made his own decision.

Mr. Smith, 66, a multimillionaire lawyer who has long been a Reagan adviser, summed up his tenure at a news conference Monday, saying: "I'm not aware of any previous administration that has made as many changes in policy and organization at the Justice Department as we have in the last three years."

"There certainly is more to be done," he added.

Among his achievements, Mr. Smith listed:

- Bringing the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the war against drugs.
- Establishing nationwide drug task forces.
- Opposing mandatory school busing and racial hiring quotas as remedies for racial discrimination.
- Stepping up the collection of debts owed the federal government.



HOUSING CRUSH — Police dispersed an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 people who blocked rush-hour traffic in downtown Chicago after converging on a council office to get application forms for subsidized housing. Police said some people thought that jobs were being offered.

53 in U.S. Are Charged With Drug Trafficking

By Jube Shiver Jr.
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Fifty-three persons in an alleged narcotics ring operating across the United States have been indicted on charges of trafficking large quantities of cocaine, marijuana and heroin.

The indictments were made Monday. More than 200 federal, state and local law enforcement officers took part in the investigation.

At an Atlanta news conference, D. Lowell Jensen, an associate U.S. attorney general, said that the ring had smuggled about five tons of cocaine from Colombia into Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and Pennsylvania between June 1982 and September 1983. Of that amount, authorities seized 2,640 pounds (1,200 kilograms), worth about \$940 million if sold on the street, FBI agents said. (A U.S.-led effort to cut production of cocaine from Bolivia is failing, Page 6.)

In Southern California, where the investigation began, the FBI on Monday arrested a Beverly Hills lawyer and three other men. The four were among 13 indicted in Los Angeles on charges of planning to smuggle marijuana from Colombia into Los Angeles Harbor aboard a tuna boat.

The nine others indicted in Los Angeles were either in jail or under surveillance, authorities said.

Mr. Nelson said that the investigation began in May 1982, when agents uncovered drug leads obtained through a Los Angeles wiretap placed for surveillance not involving narcotics. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Nelson said that the nationwide operation was directed by Harold J. Rosenthal, 53, from his prison cell in Atlanta. He was among the 13 accused of conspiring to smuggle marijuana into Los Angeles Harbor.

Mr. Rosenthal escaped from a federal prison in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1981 and was recaptured in Colombia and extradited to the United States in September 1983.

French Papers Assail Editor's Jailing And Confiscation of Television Film

By John-Thor Dahlburg
The Associated Press

PARIS — The jailing of an editor charged with stealing grisly photos of a cannibal's victim and, in a separate case, the police seizure of television footage have led the French media to denounce what they see as "scandalous" precedents for limiting press freedom.

Jean Durieux, deputy editor of the weekly picture magazine Paris Match, was jailed Monday on charges of "theft and receiving stolen property." His arrest was ordered by a magistrate investigating how Photo, a monthly magazine owned by the Paris Match group, obtained 12 police photographs of pieces of human flesh. They were published in Photo last month.

The action against Mr. Durieux followed the recent confiscation by police of television film shot during the funeral of a Corsican nationalist killed by his own bomb. The videotape, showing masked mourners firing pistols into the air, was later handed back to Corsican regional TV for broadcast, but the police action touched off sporadic newsroom strikes against "censorship" at regional stations of the state-owned television network FR3.

It was Mr. Durieux's arrest, however, that raised the alarm in news-papers across the political spectrum, except for that of the Communists.

Max Gallo, the spokesman for the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand, called the Durieux case "serious and unpleasant" and acknowledged that it posed the problem of how French journalists can legally "keep their sources a secret."

Mr. Durieux said the gruesome photos were provided "by a stranger." In a special section entitled "Crazy Love," designed to be sliced open with a paper cutter, last month's Photo reproduced pictures of the remains of a 25-year-old Dutch woman, who was killed, then cut into pieces, by Issei Sagawa, a Japanese citizen who

confessed to cannibalism. The incident occurred in Paris in 1981.

The family of the woman demanded an injunction to block distribution of the magazine, and a judge ordered copies pulled off newsstands.

The charges against Mr. Durieux and his jailing were termed a simple "matter of common law" by the Paris prosecutor's office.

The publisher of Photo, Frank Tenot, admitted in an interview that the pictures "were probably legally obtained" from police archives, but he said the editor's arrest set an "extremely dangerous" precedent.

French law does not recognize a journalist's right to keep sources

secret, but Paris press circles could remember only one precedent for the case, the jailing in 1974 of a journalist accused of acquiring a checkbook bearing the name of former President Georges Pompidou.

Many French dailies have demanded Mr. Durieux's release. The conservative Le Figaro called his confinement a "scandalous act" that "throws into question the freedom of the press."

The pro-Socialist Le Matin said: "We are all on the side of Jean Durieux." Commenting on the seizure of Corsican TV film, Mr. Gallo did not defend the police action, but noted that "the state has a duty to protect democracy from terrorism."



Jean Durieux

Dismissal of West German General Conditionally Backed by Colleagues

Reuters

BOON — West Germany's commanding generals gave conditional support Tuesday for the dismissal last month of a top NATO colleague, but said that his honor as a military officer must be restored if the evidence against him was found to be inadequate.

Inspector General Wolfgang Altenburg, the equivalent of a chief of staff, said his generals had agreed that on the basis of facts available last month, Defense Minister Manfred Wörner had to act against General Günter Kissling, one of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's two deputy supreme commanders.

General Altenburg said the agreement came during a briefing. General Kissling, 58, was forced to take early retirement on Dec. 31, after the West German military counterintelligence service found witnesses who said they had seen him in a homosexual bar in Cologne.

The service declared him a security risk.

General Kissling has denied having been in the bar and has filed lawsuits against persons unknown for slander and false accusations against the government for allegedly violating his pension rights. The first lawsuit appeared to have been directed against the witnesses, who have asked that they not be identified.

General Altenburg said the generals, who had questioned Mr. Wörner during the five-hour briefing, had unanimously agreed that General Kissling would have to be formally "rehabilitated" if investigations into his case found no basis for the homosexuality claim.

The term "rehabilitated" means that his honor as a soldier would be restored, and not necessarily that he would be reinstated. General Kissling has indicated that he does not want to return to the military.

Mr. Wörner has been sharply criticized over the affair, largely because of the handling of the evidence against General Kissling. There have been reports that the

person seen in the Cologne bar may not have been the general, and General Kissling has expressed anger that Mr. Wörner accepted the assertions of the witnesses over his "word of honor."

Political sources have said that the coalition government is considering the possibility that it may have to rehabilitate General Kissling.

In this case, they said, Mr. Wörner would probably stay on, but there would be changes at the military counterintelligence service.

The government has agreed to opposition demands for an investigative committee in the Bundestag, or parliament.

In another development Tuesday, the Young Liberals, an offshoot of the Free Democratic Party, called for an end to discrimination against homosexuals in the armed forces.

The Free Democrats are the junior members of the governing coalition, which is led by the Christian Democrats.

U.S. High Court Limits Federal Judicial Power

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has imposed a far-reaching new curb on the power of the federal judiciary, deciding that federal courts have no authority to order state officials to obey state laws.

The court ruled, 5 to 4, Monday that the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia exceeded the scope of its power when it held that Pennsylvania law required state officials to take steps to ensure the proper care of mentally retarded residents in a state institution.

The decision greatly expands the scope of the 11th Amendment, a provision ratified in 1795 that gives state governments immunity from being sued in the federal courts without their consent. Before Monday, the Supreme Court had repeatedly held that this amendment did not apply to suits charging individual state officials with violating the law.

"It is difficult to think of a greater intrusion on state sovereignty than when a federal court instructs state officials on how to conduct their conduct to state law," Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. wrote for the court. "Such a result conflicts directly with the principles of federalism that underlie the 11th Amendment."

The four dissenters, Justices John Paul Stevens, Harry A. Blackmun, Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan Jr., termed the ruling "completely unprecedented" and an example of "unbridled lawmaking." They said the action repudiated at least 28 decisions, dating back more than a century, in which the Supreme Court had held that federal judges have the power to require state officials to obey state laws.

But Justice Powell, joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices William H. Rehnquist, Sandra Day O'Connor and Byron R. White, said that many of these precedents were outdated and that others had been misconstrued.

The decision is an important victory for state officials, one that could prevent them from being questioned by federal judges about their policies concerning hospitals, prisons, mental institutions or other procedures.

The ruling was handed down in a long-running legal battle (Pennhurst vs. Halderman) over the Pennsylvania State School and Hospital in Spring City, Pennsylvania. In 1979, acting on a suit by civil rights lawyers, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals decided that state officials should take steps to close the institution under a 1975 federal law.

Two years ago, the Supreme Court reversed this decision. But, when the Pennhurst case went back to the appeals court, it reimposed the judgment, saying that the measures it had earlier ordered were also required by a state law. Pennsylvania officials then again appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

Reagan Gives In to Stanford In Fight Over Study Center

By Anne C. Roark
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In an unexpected move, the White House has capitulated to Stanford University on the administration of a proposed Reagan library, clearing the way for the establishment of a new research complex on the campus.

"We are very pleased that the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum will be located on the Stanford University campus, and we accept the offer of the Board of Trustees in this regard," the presidential counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, said in a letter to the chairman of the Stanford board. The letter, dated Jan. 17, was made public Monday.

In the letter, Mr. Meese indicated that the White House had backed down from its demand that the proposed \$65-million library include a public affairs center operated by the Hoover Institution, a conservative think tank affiliated with Stanford.

Instead, Mr. Meese suggested that Stanford consider leasing land

for a national public affairs center administered independently of both Hoover and the university. The recommendation in effect separates the library and museum from the proposed center.

Last fall, the university's board had welcomed the proposal for a presidential library and museum but the board, along with President Donald Kennedy and the Stanford Faculty Senate, had adamantly opposed Hoover's proposal to administer the center for public affairs.

Although Stanford officials insisted that the complex be administered by the university itself, the White House had indicated that such a proposal was unacceptable.

The Meese letter, however, indicated that the president was willing to accept Stanford's offer to build a library to house Mr. Reagan's papers and a small museum for presidential memorabilia. Mr. Meese did not agree to let the Stanford faculty and administration run the public affairs center. Instead, he proposed that a national center be operated by an independent foundation.

Chilean Pact Gets Mixed Reactions In Buenos Aires

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — The signing of a declaration of peace and friendship by Argentina and Chile was praised as a positive step Tuesday by Argentine senators who must approve any eventual treaty resolving the countries' dispute over three islands in the Beagle Channel.

A former vice president, the retired Admiral Isaac Rojas, called the declaration, signed at the Vatican on Monday, "a betrayal." The document, he said, is "a disloyalty to the fatherland and a betrayal of its history."

A secret papal proposal for resolution of the dispute reportedly grants sovereignty of Lennox, Picton and Nueva islands to Chile.

Adolfo Gass, chairman of the Argentine Senate's foreign relations panel, said the declaration was "positive and important" and "reaffirms Argentina's pacifist position."

Senator Gómez Centurion said it "would help improve Argentina's image abroad" and "should serve as a starting point for economic integration with Chile, which would in turn promote continental unity."

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo emphasized Monday, however, that the declaration did not constitute a resolution of the dispute over the islands.

Several Killed in Renewed Violence In Northern Morocco, Diplomats Say

The Associated Press

RABAT, Morocco — A clash between government forces and demonstrators left several people dead in a northeastern village, local and diplomatic sources said Tuesday. It was the first reported violence since King Hassan II said Sunday he was suspending plans to increase food prices.

Diplomatic sources said Monday that about 60 demonstrators in northern Moroccan cities died during riots last week over government plans to raise food prices.

The new violence occurred Monday in Berkane, near the Algerian border, the sources, who asked not to be identified, said. They were unable to say exactly how many people died.

Local sources in Nador, 350 miles (582 kilometers) northeast of Rabat, said some shops and factories there were closed Tuesday by a strike to protest the methods used to suppress last week's riots.

They said the strike was called by the leftist revolutionary movement Illal Amman, or Forward.

An official at Nador City Hall, reached by telephone from Rabat, said "everything is calm in Nador and slowly returning to normal."

The diplomatic sources in Rabat had said about 20 people died during the rioting in Nador and about 100 were injured. The same sources

said 40 other people were killed during riots in other northern Moroccan towns.

A spokesman for the Interior Ministry in Rabat said Tuesday that all of northern Morocco had returned to calm.

Spain Concerned

Spain is keeping a close watch on the riots, concerned that the disorders may lead to a revival of Moroccan claims over two Spanish enclaves on the Mediterranean that are bound on three sides by Moroccan territory. The New York Times reported Tuesday from Madrid.

The enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla, are situated close to two of the Moroccan towns where violence

was most widespread last week, Tetouan and Nador.

Some of the concern in Spain comes from the fact that, at a time when the Moroccan government was imposing a news blackout on the riots, much of the information that reached the outside world came from the Spanish territories.

To some extent, the region's economic problems have been complicated by the presence of the Spanish enclaves. Ceuta and Melilla provide jobs for thousands of Moroccans who cross the borders daily.

But they are also free ports and have traditionally provided thousands throughout the region with a livelihood from smuggling.

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Tied to Editor's De

A military indictment charged Tuesday that Pope John Paul II in 1981, killed in 1979 on orders from figures linked with the chief military prosecutor of the time, made public the indictment involving the murder of a Turkish diplomat in Istanbul.

Mr. Agca told investigators that figures of him to kill Mr. Ipekci because the latter was a member of a criminal network and in a mafia is a term often used to describe people dealing in illegal guns and drugs.

Schools, banks and shops in the city were closed Tuesday in a strike called to protest the acts by security forces. Local police said a municipal policeman, were shot in the region in the past few days and were arrested in Tokat on Tuesday, having links with the guerrilla movement. Riots, bombings and kidnappings in the state.

ambassador to Italy, Ammar el-Tajer, Tuesday at a Rome hospital. Mr. Tajer was shot in the chest and shoulder on Saturday, and a group calling itself Al Borkan claimed responsibility for the attack.

opened a three-day meeting Tuesday in the East-bloc trade group, known as the Economic Assistance, is preparing for a meeting in Dakar with the speaker of the Senegalese National Assembly, Mr. Arzafat, the leader of the party that will also take part.

leader, David Lange, arrived in the Pacific political leaders and Pope John Paul II, is scheduled to leave for London.

new southern Africa issues have been discussed by the secretary of state for African Affairs, Mr. Verde, Mr. Winer, and

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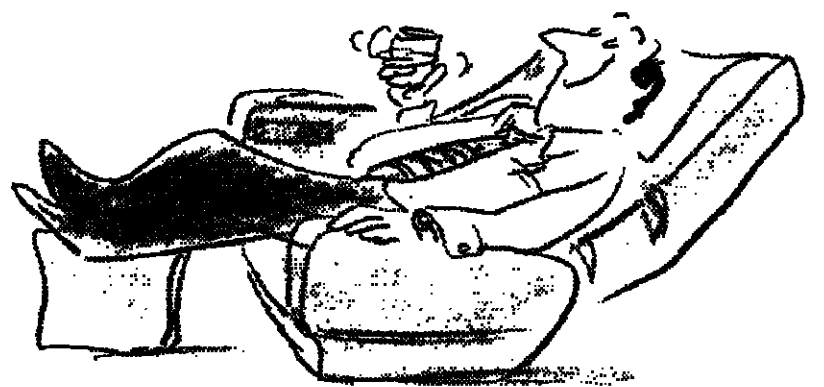
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Energizing U.S. Justice

The resignation of Attorney General William French Smith gives President Reagan a chance to fill a leadership void at the Department of Justice. Edwin Meese may fill the void, but he is not likely to do much to improve the quality of justice. From his perch as White House counselor, Mr. Meese has already moved into the vacuum at Justice, supporting and sometimes directing some of the department's most offensive actions.

Mr. Smith began his tenure ignorant about issues of law and public policy — and gave little evidence of any effort to improve his understanding. His hands-off administration gave free rein to maneuverers that set back the cause of fair, open government.

The most notable failure was on civil rights. Mr. Smith stood by while his Civil Rights division, with Mr. Meese's encouragement, gave tax breaks to racist schools. Unwilling to yield membership in clubs closed to women, Mr. Smith let his civil rights lawyers argue for watered-down laws against sex discrimination in colleges.

Obnoxious to the consensus for a strengthened Voting Rights Act, Mr. Smith misled his friend the president into resisting improvements until Mr. Reagan was virtually shamed into endorsing them. Indifferent to a concerted assault on open government, the attorney general permitted zealots to forge ahead with plans for censorship, lie detectors, and con-

stricting the Freedom of Information Act. Mr. Smith gave speeches denouncing judicial activism yet sued, quizzically, to keep the House of Representatives from enforcing a contempt citation against the head of the Environmental Protection Agency. He tolerated an embarrassingly superficial investigation of scandal at that agency.

To his credit, Mr. Smith asserted himself constructively on one issue, immigration reform. Yet where was the attorney general even on this issue when the budget director, David Stockman, belatedly raised exaggerated claims of excessive cost?

The choice of Mr. Meese, who has a serious background in law enforcement, augurs for an increase in the Justice Department's energy level. What remains uncertain is whether he will raise the level of legal statesmanship as well. In his White House post, Mr. Meese has tried to gut the moderate, widely admired program of legal services for the poor. He has denounced the American Civil Liberties Union, which has differed responsibly over anti-crime policy, as "an ongoing lobby opposed to law enforcement."

A president usually gets the attorney general he wants. We wish Mr. Reagan had wanted a stronger first attorney general. May the second prove more statesmanlike at the Justice Department than he did at the White House.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Drifting Toward Cold War

By Seweryn Bialer

This is the second of two parts.

NEW YORK — Soviet foreign policy faces a serious dilemma in its drive for influence and power in the Third World. This drive has not been very successful.

Its major "victories" — as in Egypt and India — have proved temporary; the communist movements of Third World countries either rejected Soviet domination or were outflanked on the left; Soviet-bloc expenditures were no match for Western aid and trade, and did not seriously influence the politics of the recipient states; and the term "Marxist-Leninist" in many Third World states has served as a cover for personal dictatorship.

Well into Leonid Brezhnev's tenure, Soviet leaders began to recognize the temporary nature of their profits from "investments" in the Third World, and the rising potential costs. The Soviet Union did not abandon its efforts to achieve low-cost influence. Yet it probably decided that long-lasting power over Third World regimes can be attained only through a highly visible military presence in its client states.

This explains the Soviet pattern of military intervention of 1976-1979. I believe that this pattern of acquiring power through Soviet military intervention will prove very temporary.

The danger that this pattern will be repeated in the 1980s is quite high. But a Soviet decision to risk the inevitable U.S. reaction with more Angola and Ethiopia would have to be carefully premeditated. It would signify a Soviet calculation that relations with the United States cannot improve in the foreseeable future.

The Russians will also have to consider the economic costs of new interventionist policies. Already, the Soviet Union is cutting its subsidies to Eastern Europe and Cuba, even though the difficult economic situation in Eastern Europe can easily be treated as an insurmountable obstacle.

Because of its political, ideological, cultural, economic and technological resources are meager, the Soviet Union puts a premium on situations where arms and military intervention can be decisive. In the Third World, the use of military might has become the Russians' only alternative to an ineffective foreign policy. But military intervention will prove very dangerous in the 1980s.

Another dilemma of Soviet foreign policy in the 1980s concerns the relationship between foreign policy and the internal legitimization of Soviet power — the degree to which the Soviet public and elites will accept and actively pursue the policies and national goals laid down by their leaders. This is crucially important.

A government can claim legitimacy in three ways — on the basis of legal rights, on the basis of performance and on the basis of tradition.

Obviously, Soviet leaders cannot seek legitimacy through a system of protected legal rights. But in the post-Stalin period, the leadership's legitimacy based on performance grew markedly as the system produced considerable material benefits for the populace. But the mainstay of legitimacy is provided by Russian nationalism disguised as Soviet patriotism.

In Brezhnev's last years, and at present, the legitimization of Soviet power through performance has visibly declined. In all probability it will decline even further. The standard of living has apparently stalled at a level far below the rising aspirations of many citizens.

It is unlikely that the continuing military buildup will help Soviet leaders make up for this loss in legitimacy. The stature of the armed forces among Soviet young people seems to have declined precipitously. The new middle class and middle-aged workers now understand how military spending affects their standard of living. Continued growth of military power can only reinforce the regime's illegitimacy if it has a purpose that the population endorses.

The Soviet population has always been ambivalent about the foreign adventures undertaken by its leaders. The leaders demonstrate that they understand this by limiting media coverage of the Soviet role in Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

This gloomy description of the dilemmas that Moscow faces leads to the surprising conclusion that a new Cold War is the best option available to the Soviet Union.

A new Cold War fulfills all the requirements necessary for popular and elite support: From the Soviet vantage point it is a defensive enterprise; it appeals to Russian patriotism and justifies the sacrifices necessary for the growth of military expenditures; it encourages a siege mentality that makes it easier to demand unity and discipline.

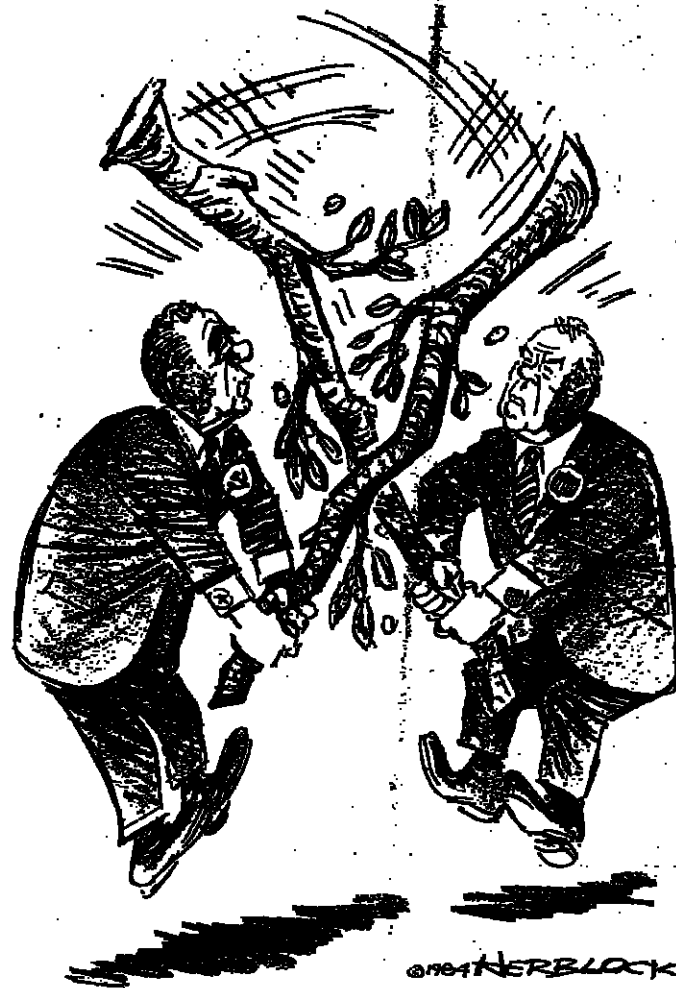
I am not arguing that, given a cost-free choice between détente with the United States and a Cold War, the Soviet Union would pick the latter. Détente, too, provides legitimacy.

Nevertheless, a Cold War situation can also reinforce the legitimacy of the Soviet regime. The regime can use a Cold War atmosphere to help explain away its failures.

But if a new Cold War would suit Soviet interests for the mid-1980s, it certainly does not suit Western interests. And the West has the power to influence, perhaps decisively, Soviet foreign-policy decisions.

The current U.S. administration lacks clearly defined goals in its Soviet policy. It wants to put the Russians on the defensive, but it does not explain what, concretely, it wants to achieve. Members of the administration appear satisfied that they have been successful, but they are discounting the dangers of the present state of Soviet-American relations.

The long-range danger is that of a runaway arms race which, in conditions of rapid technological progress,



Olive branches

makes it all but impossible to reimpose a regime of arms control agreements. This grave danger can only be avoided by re-establishing a cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union. It is wrong to think that arms agreements must lead the way to better, more stable Soviet-American relations, as most peace groups in the West believe. Instead, better Soviet-American political relations are a crucial precondition to successful Soviet-American arms negotiations.

The short-range danger concerns regional crises; the Middle East is a prime example. In an atmosphere of high emotions, mistrust and lack of meaningful consultations, regional conflicts may lead inadvertently to superpower confrontation. Given the mood within the Soviet elites and also the uncertain Soviet leadership, the Soviet Union may simply be incapable of flexibility in a future crisis.

Americans must recognize the dangers of U.S. policy, so they can press the men in power to recognize the need for change. At the minimum,

such change would require: a moratorium on harsh rhetoric on both sides; a public identification and explanation of realistic American goals vis-à-vis the Soviet Union; a meeting on the highest level, not to sign any agreements, but to break the vicious circle of mutual recriminations and to ascertain each others' goals and vital interests; regular consultations on regional crises, particularly the Middle East; and a careful re-examination of the last Soviet proposal on strategic arms limitations which, taken with an American proposal to limit warheads, could provide a basis for realistic arms control negotiations.

None of these steps involves any danger to U.S. security interests. On the contrary, if Americans do not accept such a program of action, their security will be at risk.

The writer, author of the forthcoming "Soviet Paradox: Decline and Expansion," is a political science professor at Columbia University. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Dim Hopes for a Congress Grown Tired and Cynical

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Congress is back in the negative psychology of the permanent vacation in many years and is beginning its session under the thickest cloud of cynicism I can remember. The operating assumption of senators, representatives, lobbyists and journalists is that there is pressing work to be done — and Congress will not do it.

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., who is rarely accused of cynicism, sounded cynical in a TV appearance Sunday.

The federal budget deficits that Congress walked away from last fall "are dangerous," he said. "Something must be done. But I don't think it will be done this year."

Part of the problem is clearly election-year politics. With time out for the congressional primaries, the two national conventions, the summer and the autumn general-election campaign, Congress will be in recess more than it will be in session.

Compromise on controversial issues will be more difficult to obtain, because one-third of the senators and all of the House members will have their eyes focused on their pre-election polls. And President Reagan is acting like a man preoccupied with politics who is willing to postpone the hard choices.

But the difficulty goes beyond the political calendar.

There is a feeling among members of both parties that Congress has lost its sense of direction. That is one reason why some of its able members are choosing early retirement and why campaign officials on both sides are finding it hard to recruit top candidates for congressional races.

Mr. Baker himself is an example. He is quitting after this year to practice law and prepare for a possible 1988 presidential bid. Another Republican, Robert H. Michel, the House minority leader, is reported planning to follow Mr. Baker into retirement in two years.

These were the men who imparted a sense of discipline in Republican ranks during the 1981 session. Then, the Reagan administration was running at problems — not away from them. There was a hope among congressional Republicans that they might be on the verge of achieving a long-term legislative majority to go with control of the White House.

Few Republicans believe that any longer. House Republicans have set-

led back into the negative psychology of the permanent vacation. Among Senate Republicans, the question is not whether they will lose their majority but when. The optimists among them believe it will be 1986, rather than 1984.

The Democrats may be a bit more upbeat, but they display equally little taste for taking on the tough issues. Most of those I have talked to still think Mr. Reagan was fundamentally wrong in his economic policy; but they see no way to repeal it in a year of economic recovery.

Most of them have strong disagreements with his foreign policy actions in the Middle East and Central America, but they seem to challenge the president hesitantly.

The mood is one of political impotence. Congress has rejected the last two Reagan budgets, but it probably won't pass this year's budget. But it is not able to fashion a budget of its own.

It is difficult to see where the energy or leadership to overcome this cynicism will come from. But the United States deserves better of the legislative branch, and the morale of its members demands that something be done soon.

There are two issues on which Congress might assert itself and redeem a bit of its honor.

There has passed an immigration bill. It is far from perfect, but it represents a reasonable compromise aimed at regaining control of U.S. borders and offering amnesty and citizenship to millions of illegal aliens who have lived in the United States for years.

The legislation poses tough political problems for House Democrats, caught between pressures from organized labor, the Hispanics, agriculture and industry. But a party that claims to be ready to resume responsibility for the executive branch has an opportunity to demonstrate its willingness to act on a vital issue here.

Senate Republicans have a similar opportunity on the question of Lebanon. They ought to rescue the president from the folly of his own judgment by cutting short his authority to keep the marines in their targeted barracks on the Beirut airport.

Those two actions fall far short of Congress's responsibility — but they might redeem its self-respect.

The Washington Post.

Syria Turns Up the Heat

"The United States is short of breath," Syria's foreign minister told a U.S. envoy recently, according to Secretary of State George Shultz. "You can always wait them out." It is true — at least in Lebanon. The Reagan administration's own partisans want to bring home the marines before Lebanon becomes an election-year drag. Congress, back from recess, will be ventilating the anxiety Americans feel and further weakening the administration in its attempt to improve the U.S. bargaining position by projecting a capacity to hold firm.

Nor is Syria simply "waiting the United States out." It is turning up the heat, by hardening its negotiating demands, permitting its Lebanese clients to harden theirs and, again according to the secretary of state, "acquiescing" in Lebanon's "rising terrorism." So much for the Jesse Jackson afterglow.

Fighting for time, the administration is, prudently, scaling back its objectives. "It's important to show the world that we have resolve," Mr. Shultz said Sunday. "But we also have to pay attention primarily to our objectives there" and "make what contribution we can, mainly through diplomacy," to a "more stable

and sovereign" Lebanon. So the United States, while supporting the Gemaey government, is pressing it to broaden its base, thereby to induce restraint in Damascus.

The U.S.-sponsored Israeli-Lebanese normalization agreement of May 17 is being nullified in four ways: Syria has exercised the veto the agreement offered it; Lebanon bows to Syria; Israel is retreating even without Lebanon's delivery on the accord; and the United States is left with nothing to sponsor.

Any Lebanon that emerges from an internal reshuffling will not be the familiar old pro-Western Lebanon. In time, however, Syria's current Lebanese clients can be expected to become less client-like and more Lebanese.

The Saudis and other Arab moderates who finance Syria have an interest and a certain ability to temper Syria's harshness.

As for Syria, it surely understands that although it does not need Washington to impose its will in Lebanon, it does need to regain the Golan Heights and to resolve the Palestinian problem. Syria has the cards for the short game, but not for the long.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Origins of the Specious

The Texas Board of Education has ruled that the biology textbooks used in the state's public schools need not mention Charles Darwin. It has doubts about the soundness of Mr. Darwin's theory of evolution.

That is a shame, because that theory explains and gives meaning to all modern biology. To learn biology without it would be as hard as trying to make sense of chemistry without Mendeleev's periodic table of elements. Mendeleev, of course, was Russian; maybe the Texas board will get around to excising his name and work, too. And there is Einstein, a dangerous pacifist and freezefrenk type, but they probably don't have to worry about him yet: He lived in the 20th century.

We should not be too hard on the board. Its members are not pervasively opposed to ideas or scientific knowledge or the light of comprehension. They have voted a conciliatory change. Instead of mentioning Darwin, biol-

gy texts should list all the scientists who have won the Nobel Prize. That's right: No Darwin, but a list of trippers to Stockholm.

If Texas prefers to raise their children in the dark, why not let them? Because ignorance is contagious. To win the lucrative Texas market, publishers are willing to adulterate their textbooks. Doubleday's Laidlaw division publishes a textbook, "Experiences in Biology," that does not even mention the word evolution. Holt, Rinehart & Winston's "Modern Biology," the largest-selling biology textbook, now carries a third fewer words on evolution than 10 years ago, and shames itself with a Texas-required announcement that evolution is "theory rather than fact."

All of which demonstrates a fact, not a theory: Evolution can work both ways, and what is evolving now in Texas is more, not less, ignorance.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Riots in North Africa

Twice in recent days the rulers of relatively stable North African countries have been forced by violent unrest to call off plans to increase food prices. The economic position of Morocco is rather worse than Tunisia's, not least because it has been fighting a war for control of the Western Sahara. It has already called in the International Monetary Fund, which arranged a rescheduling of the heavy foreign debt on familiar conditions of draconian austerity, including the food price increases. If there is one lesson in the present troubles, it ought to be that the IMF's strict approach should not include interference in the price of basic foodstuffs.

—The Guardian (London).

Gestures Toward Egypt

It is too early to say whether, or on what conditions, Egypt is to be readmitted to the Arab fold. But suddenly there is evidence of movement in that direction. Only the more militant Arab states protested at the idea of Egypt rejoining the Islamic Conference Organization. Two forces seem to be at work within the conservative Arab states — partly the fear of Syria's mounting influence, coming on top of earlier concerns about Iranian fundamentalism, and partly a new appreciation that the adhesion of Egypt could give needed substance to any bloc of Arab states seeking to open negotiations with Israel on the fate of the West Bank and Gaza.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR JAN. 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Hammerstein Is Assaulted

NEW YORK — Mr. Oscar Hammerstein had an unpleasant experience last night [Jan. 23] after dining at the Hotel Knickerbocker. While leaving the hotel, the impresario was attacked by two reporters of the New York "Press." Mr. James Doyle and Mr. Frederick Hall, who knocked him down, blackened his eyes and cut his nose and lips with their blows. Mr. Hammerstein caused the arrest of his assailants, who were paroled in the custody of Mr. C.M. Beattie, attorney for the "Press." The trouble was due to Mr. Hammerstein's sending a letter to the editor of the "Press" denouncing reporters of that paper. The two reporters demanded an apology, which, they declare, Mr. Hammerstein declined to make. Thereupon they decided to give him a sound thrashing.

1934: China Fears Japanese Attack

GENEVA — Qualified Chinese sources in Geneva claim that Japan intends to strike in North China soon in a first move toward war with Russia. The Japanese, state the sources, are probably seeking for a pretext to move by troops over the Great Wall of China, into China proper, thereby consolidating a strategic position for future action against the Soviet Union. The Chinese say the Japanese are gambling on handling Russia with their land and air forces, while the navy remains prepared to protect Japan against possible intervention by the United States. Because Japan wishes to remain dominant in the Far East, they must strike at China and Russia successively before either China or Russia succeeds in its national reconstruction program.

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U.S. Relies on Portugal's Post-Colonial Ties in Africa

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — Portugal, which increasingly is assuming a role as U.S. counselor on the former Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, is anxiously studying developments in the region.

Its concern stems not only from its considerable national interests in the triangle formed by Maputo, Pretoria and Luanda, but also from a desire for a position of renewed influence following the collapse of its empire nearly a decade ago.

The United States has been offering Lisbon the chance it has hoped for. Officials of the Reagan administration consult regularly with their Portuguese counterparts about the

vital triangle. In public pronouncements here, the Americans never fail to stress Portugal's usefulness in contacts with the Marxist regimes in Angola and Mozambique.

Two assiduous visitors here are Frank G. Wisner, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and General Vernon Walters, a U.S. ambassador-at-large. Mr. Wisner took based here again this week, reportedly after secret tripartite talks in Cape Verde with Angola and South Africa.

Observers here maintain that the current initiatives to end the conflict

between South Africa and its two neighbors result from strong pressure by Portugal and the United States.

Portugal's motives are clear: In both Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese nationals have been targets of kidnapping and attacks by anti-government rebels; and sabotage of the Portuguese-owned Cahora Bassa hydroelectric facility has cost Lisbon thousands of dollars in lost power sales to South Africa.

Lisbon has been encouraged to nurture any moves by Luanda and Maputo away from Soviet influence and toward the West. Here, if for

different reasons, the aims of Washington and Pretoria coincide.

A major obstacle in this development, however, is the South African military, whose leaders appear to be committed to a policy of destabilization in the region. Some analysts believe that even with the conclusion of nonaggression pacts with Mozambique and Angola, destabilization will continue as long as South Africa security chiefs think they have domestic political backing for it.

Thus, South Africa's internal political developments have become a key factor in the regional tensions.

U.S. insistence on involving Portugal in the efforts to resolve southern Africa's complex problems is a good deal for both sides: Portugal gets the acknowledgment of post-imperial importance it seeks, while Washington is able to keep a strategic ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization happy at a low cost.

Lisbon often speaks of the fund of good will it says exists in the former colonies toward Portugal; it keeps up a network of private and public contacts in the two countries.

But Portugal's colonial record is no better, and in some cases worse, than that of any other former colonial power. One critical historian refers to the "efficient savagery" exercised by Portuguese colonialists.

As if to underline the timelessness of the current situation, strains have emerged in relations with Angola. Lisbon is the last vestige of Portugal's refusal to curb the political activities in Lisbon of Angolan opposition groups, especially Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerrillas. Luanda is reviewing all trade and investment contacts with Portugal, and Lisbon has already lost a valuable oil prospecting concession as a result.

Similarly, Mozambique complains about the unhindered activities in Lisbon of rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance.

Portugal asserts that as a democracy it is the best against the opposition groups unless they break the law. The truth seems to be that Lisbon wants to keep its options open pending the outcome of the power struggles in Angola and Mozambique.

International Herald Tribune.

When the State Sells Off a Bit of Itself

By Barnaby J. Feder

LONDON — Economic debate in both Europe and the United States tends to focus on the same basic issues. There is one enduring dispute in Europe, though, that rarely appears on the American scene: the battle over the proper balance between public and private ownership of industry.

That debate has heated up again in most European nations. The recession and the industrial restructuring generated by it have led to state takeovers of many companies to prevent the job losses that would come with bankruptcy. At the same time, the economic troubles have persuaded millions of European voters that there are limits to the social services they can support.

The result has been that politicians who promise to limit government spending have gained power. Usually, they are conservatives for whom selling state-owned businesses to the private sector has both financial and ideological attractions. But, as seen in the sale of Sweden's state-owned television manufacturer, Luxor, to Nokia of Finland, even socialists can succumb to the financial pull.

Outside of Britain, the actual sale of state assets is still rare. The West German government's recent sale of almost 14 percent of the equity of the energy company Veba for \$284 million, reducing its stake to 30 percent, was its first transfer since 1961. But economists from one end of Europe to the other are seriously proposing the sale to private interests of industrial concerns, airlines, railroads. Politicians seem to be listening.

The discussion is particularly active in Britain, the leader of the trend. Under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, Britain has sold all or much of its stake in 12 ventures, and many more sales are planned.

Privatization does not mean that the government gives up all influence in a company. When Britain collected most of its North Sea exploration and production interests in a new company called Britoil and sold 51 percent of it to private investors for \$767 million (at current exchange rates), it retained special voting rights to block a takeover by foreign investors.

Nor does privatizing a company always relieve the government of financial demands from it. Britain reduced its holding in British Aerospace from 100 percent to 48.4 percent three years ago. Nevertheless, a company request for about \$612 million in government aid may be crucial to its future as a participant in

the A-320 to be built by Airbus Industrie, the German, French and British consortium — and perhaps to the future of the plane itself.

The continuing government role is clearer still in the case of British Telecom, which is expected to bring in almost \$6 billion when a 51-percent

stake is sold next fall. Telecom will be regulated by a newly created Office of Telecommunications, and the government will allow only one competitor in the field of basic services.

The government likes to argue that privatization encourages competition, which in turn reduces costs and improves services to consumers. The 10 percent of British industry that is nationalized is often depicted as being bloated and complacent.

Critics respond that nationalized companies such as British Steel and

British Shipbuilders would be in trouble whether or not they were publicly owned, as are many of their private counterparts. Moreover, they argue, the Telecom plan demonstrates that the government is quite willing to convert a public monopoly into a private one if that is what it takes to guarantee a high sale price. These critics thus conclude that privatization is merely a way to raise money to cover the shortcomings of the government's policies.

Whatever the rationale, the mechanics of privatization have forced Britain to devote a great deal of attention to the actual structure of its basic industries. Telecom's management and accounting systems were laughable by commercial standards, until planning began for its sale. The debate has also focused attention on the capital markets here, since the government cannot sell companies faster than investors can come up with sufficient money.

Capital market problems are cited as a factor discouraging privatization in other European countries, where equity investments are less popular. In West Germany, for example, analysts fear that privatization of companies such as Lufthansa, the airline, would require selling much of the equity to foreign investors.

The New York Times.

East-West Vocabulary

One must never forget that when Andrei Gromyko says "peace," he means Western tolerance of, and inaction to, the Soviet Union's relentless espionage, infiltration, subversion and enslavement efforts.

The United States should be proud to be the "main threat" to such a peace. Like the entire agonizing leftist-liberal press, I too am unhappy with Mr. Reagan's choice of the word "evil" (as in "evil empire"). But I realize a president's use of a more appropriate word is not possible.

JACK MCCOY, Munich.

Stay, Peacekeepers

The Dec. 23 opinion column by Harold Brown ("A Divided Lebanon May Be Most U.S. Can Hope For") appears particularly shortsighted and partisan in viewing partition as a solution to the crisis in Lebanon. It

disregards the determination of the Lebanese people not to allow the dismemberment of their state; at the hands of foreign intervention.

An example of this determination occurred Sept. 21 when the Moslem religious and political leaders issued a statement reinforcing their support for Lebanon as a unified state within its internationally recognized borders. On Sept. 25, Christian leaders issued a statement reiterating the same principles.

The original aim of the multinational peacekeeping force was to uphold this very determination by supporting the elected government of President Amin Gemayel — a government chosen by the parliament. The parliament itself is elected to represent the broad spectrum of the Lebanese people. Mr. Gemayel was elected by 77 votes out of a possible 80, with three abstentions. Thus the accusation that the United States has assumed a partisan role in defending this regime plainly ignores the truth.

Withdrawal of the peacekeeping force prior to achieving this aim would lead not only to chaos and further human suffering, but to renewed fighting for increased strategic influence and a severe loss of global credibility for all participants of the multinational force. The threat to peace in the whole Middle Eastern area would rapidly increase.

The multinational force must remain in Lebanon until its mission is accomplished if any hopes for peace are to be entertained.

S. RASSI, Lebanese Embassy, London.

Thousands in Manila Protest Marcos Regime, Urge Election Boycott

United Press International
MANILA — Thousands of protesters, some carrying banners demanding the "overthrow" of the U.S.-backed Marcos regime, gathered in Manila's financial district Tuesday in the first major anti-government demonstration since the 1984 election.

The 7,000 demonstrators chanted "boykot, boykot," in a reference to parliamentary elections May 14, the first electoral test for President Ferdinand E. Marcos since the Aug. 21 assassination of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Opposition leaders have called for a boycott unless Mr. Marcos agrees to curtail his authoritarian powers.

Mr. Aquino's murder while in military custody after returning from three years of exile in the United States set off the worst anti-government demonstrations of Mr. Marcos's 18 years in power.

In a related development, Cardinal Jaime Sin, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, warned that the boycott could lead to revolution.

Mr. Aquino's murder while in military custody after returning from three years of exile in the United States set off the worst anti-government demonstrations of Mr. Marcos's 18 years in power.

The demonstration came as a panel probing Mr. Aquino's murder banished the Communist Party chairman from the witness stand for refusing to admit leadership of the banned group.

Jose Maria Sison, 44, founder of the party, had been summoned to answer allegations that his party ordered Mr. Aquino's assassination.

Mr. Sison, who has been in jail since his capture in 1977, testified that he faced rebellion and subversion charges and that an admission that he was the party chairman could incriminate him.

Military investigators have said that Mr. Aquino was shot to death by Rolando Galman, who the police say was a criminal and a Communist guerrilla. Mr. Galman was slain by guards at Manila International Airport moments after Mr. Aquino was killed.

Critics charge the military was involved in Mr. Aquino's death. In a separate case, authorities refused bail Tuesday for two Roman Catholic missionaries, the Rev. Brian Gore, 40, of Perth, Australia, and the Rev. Niall O'Brien, 43, of Dublin, accused in the 1982 slayings of Mayor Pablo Zola and four of his aides near the town of Kankakan.

There was no immediate announcement of a trial date. The two priests are being kept in a guest house at a military stockade near the city of Bacolod on Negros Island.

Father Gore and Father O'Brien were among nine church workers charged last May with the March 1982 slayings.

The two missionaries, who worked on the island for more than 10 years, claim that powerful sugar barons framed them in an attempt to force them to leave the island.

The priests established communities for impoverished workers, and church officials said the plantation owners feared the peasants were being given a unified voice in labor and other disputes.

The others charged in the murder were all Filipinos, including six lay workers and one priest, the Rev. Vicente Dangan, who was granted bail Tuesday of \$2,857, according to the Rev. Nicholas Murray, superior of the Columbian Fathers.



HONG KONG TALKS — The governor of Hong Kong, Sir Edward Youde, left, was met by Britain's ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, when he arrived in Beijing Tuesday for the eighth round of talks on the future of Hong Kong. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, was quoted by the Xinhua news agency Tuesday as saying that it is now possible to resolve the issue of Hong Kong's return to Chinese control when Britain's lease runs out in 1997 in a manner acceptable to both parties.

Salvadoran Police Official Says Many Suspected in Death Squads Have Fled

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — As many as half of the civilians included on a U.S. Embassy list of death-squad suspects have fled El Salvador at the request of the Salvadoran government, according to the commander of the National Police.

Colonel Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila said Monday that the embassy had given the Salvadoran authorities a list of 20 persons suspected of death-squad activity, and that all but three were civilians.

"All of them have been told they should leave the country," Colonel Lopez Nuila said. "Some, perhaps the majority, have left." He did not disclose any names.

The police official's statement was the first public recognition by either U.S. or Salvadoran authorities of the number and official status of persons on the American list, which was turned over to the government in December. On a visit to San Salvador on Dec. 11, Vice President George Bush urged that those on the list be temporarily exiled.

Colonel Lopez Nuila confirmed that three Salvadoran officers included on the list had been transferred to posts abroad. His assertions that civilians made up the rest of the list and that most had left the country were at odds with reports from Salvadoran human rights groups and other official sources, which have said that more police and military officers were on the list and that most had refused to leave the country.

U.S. officials said they had no comment on Colonel Lopez Nuila's statement. There were reports that many of the civilians named had long been living outside of El Salvador.

Colonel Lopez Nuila reaffirmed declarations by the defense minister, General Carlos Vides Casanova, and other military officials that the government intended to crack down on the death squads, which are blamed for the deaths of more than 30,000 people in the last four years.

The colonel said that a special investigative group was being organized "to deeply probe" the issue.

Of U.S. Embassy officials, he remarked pointedly that "up until this moment, they have provided only a list. But at no time have they presented proofs" that the persons on the list committed crimes.

Army Moves on Rebels
About 3,000 government troops opened two counterinsurgency drives against leftist guerrillas mounting an offensive in eastern El Salvador, United Press International reported Tuesday from San Salvador.

By the U.S.-trained Atonal Battalion, about 1,000 men moved out Monday in southeastern Usulután province, military sources said. No contact with guerrillas was reported.

In adjacent San Miguel province, about 2,000 soldiers from the 3d Infantry Brigade and local security forces opened a sweep around the towns of Chapeltique, Moncagua and Sesori, the sources said.

The operation was backed by air force bombing and artillery, but no clashes were reported, they said.

On the Usulután front, government forces reached the town of Jucuarín, 70 miles (113 kilometers) southeast of San Salvador, but pulled out at midday, area residents said.

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'Counter-Kissinger' Unit Calls For End of Military Aid to Central America

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A so-called Counter-Kissinger Commission, composed of scholars and former government officials, has called for an end to U.S. military aid to El Salvador and other Central American nations, a cutoff of support for anti-Sandinist guerrillas in Nicaragua and normalization of relations with Cuba.

The group asserted Monday that the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, presented on Jan. 11 a "prescription for disaster" in backing a military solution to the Salvadoran civil war and continued covert operations against the Nicaraguan government.

"U.S. direct investment in Mexico alone totals about seven times that in all the countries of Central America (excluding Panama)," it said. "Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Brazil cover three quarters of Latin America's territory and have three quarters of its population and its production."

The outcome of the struggle in El Salvador or Guatemala is of minor importance compared to the crisis posed by the debt burden in these four countries. . . . At stake is not only the internal stability of major nations in the hemisphere, but — without exaggeration — the fate of major American banks and quite possibly the survival of the international monetary system. This is the true challenge to U.S. economic well-being in Latin America."

Policy Alternatives for the Caribbean and Central America, publishers of the study, is an organization founded at Stanford University in 1982 by Central American scholars and former officials. Its executive board, which includes Professors Richard R. Fagen of Stanford, Carmen Diana Deere Garcia of the University of

Massachusetts and William Leo Grande of American University, contributed to the report, "Changing Course: Blueprint for Peace in Central America and the Caribbean."

Other contributors were Richard J. Barrow, a Kennedy administration disarmament specialist; Dr. Walter LaFeber, an author and Cornell University history professor, and Roger Wilkins, a writer and former U.S. assistant attorney general.

They asserted that the Reagan administration and Mr. Kissinger's group erred in seeing the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran civil wars as arenas of East-West conflict.

Kissinger Report Backed
An interagency task force led by the State Department has recommended that President Ronald Reagan seek approval of "nearly all" the proposals of the Kissinger commission. The Washington Post reported Monday. The proposals could cost nearly \$10 billion in economic and military aid over the next five years.

The group's report does not recommend the restoration of a process requiring that military aid to El Salvador be made conditional upon the certification of progress in human rights there, according to State Department officials.

Instead, an official said, it "interprets the Kissinger proposals in light of the administration position," which opposes any certification requirement.

Neither does it recommend a Central American Development Organization that would control a quarter of American and other donors' economic aid to the region, linking it all to human rights progress, as the Kissinger report wanted. Instead, it calls for a regional discussion and planning organization under the same name.

Other deaths:
Rebecca Shelley, 97, a World War I pacifist who lost her U.S. citizenship for 22 years after marrying a foreigner, and whose cause was taken up by authors Sinclair Lewis and H.L. Mencken, of natural causes Saturday in Battle Creek, Michigan. In 1944, the Justice Department ordered that she be allowed to regain her citizenship without swearing to bear arms.

Charles Guy Folke Greville, 72, the 7th Earl of Warwick, a wealthy British aristocrat, Friday in Rome.

DEATH NOTICE
WARWICK, in Rome 25th January 1984. Charles Guy Folke Greville, 7th Earl.

Much beloved husband of Janine, Father of David and Georgina, Grandfather of Guy and Charlotte.

Funeral service at St. Mary's Church Warwick on Friday 27th January, 1984 at 2.30 p.m.

Flowers to: W.G. Rathbone, Funeral Directors 30 Clarendon Avenue, Leamington Spa or

Donations to: The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys 1985 Festival 26 Great Queen St., London WC2B 5BP.

SKY CHANNEL
PROGRAM, WEDNESDAY 25th JANUARY G.M.T.

17:00 CARTOON TIME
17:05 CABLE COUNTDOWN
18:05 FANTASY ISLAND
18:55 A TIME FOR DYING
20:05 WHITE ROCK
21:25 WAYNE & SHUSTER

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE. CONTACT FIONA WATERS AT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. TEL: LONDON (01) 438 0481. TELEX: 266643.



Edward J. Daly, World Airways Chairman, Dies

OAKLAND, California — Edward J. Daly, 61, chairman of World Airways, who built a shoe-string airline into a no-frills challenger to the air travel giants, died Saturday after a long illness.

Mr. Daly bought what became the basis for World Airways in 1950 with \$50,000, leasing two war surplus C-46 cargo transports. Later, he expanded into travel, leasing and other ventures. Today, the airline is authorized to haul cargo and passengers throughout much of the world.

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Ties in Africa

New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan, apparently angered by continuing rebel successes against his Soviet-supported regime, recently dismissed and replaced at least three top military officials, a Western diplomatic source said here Tuesday.

There has been no official announcement about the shakeup, but the diplomatic informant said that reports from Kabul, the Afghan capital, about the dismissals were accepted as accurate in diplomatic circles.

The list of dismissals was headed by General Babajan, the army chief of staff, who was retired and replaced by Lieutenant General Nazar Mohammed, the source said. He added that General Nazar is the former commander in chief of the Afghan Air Force and is regarded as "aggressive and dynamic," unlike his predecessor.

The dismissal followed a meeting that President Karmal reportedly held with senior party and Defense Ministry officials Jan. 8 to express his dissatisfaction with the regime's conduct of the war against the Moslem rebels.

The diplomatic informant added that General Nazar's appointment also marked a rare occasion when a member of the Khalq, or Masses, faction of the ruling Afghan Communist Party, which is opposed to Mr. Karmal's own Parcham, or Flag, group, has been given such a prominent post. General Nazar, the source said, was probably viewed by Mr. Karmal as the only man "capable of whipping the Afghan military into shape."

The Afghan Army strength is estimated at about 300,000 men, about one third of its size when the battle between Afghanistan's first Marxist government and the Moslem insurgents began in 1978.

Area experts say that the sharp drop in number of soldiers has been caused by desertions, heavy casualties and a failure to attract enough able-bodied men to the front.

The other two military appointments reported by the Western source were those of Major General Mohammed Nabi Azimi as deputy defense minister and Major General Ghulam Qadir Mikhel as army chief of operations. General Azimi filled a post that had been vacant for nearly one year after his previous occupant, General Khalilullah, was suspended. General Mikhel succeeded General Nuristani.

The effects of these changes were not immediately visible. The Western source said that on Jan. 13 nearly 50 government troops were killed in an ambush by the insurgents near Kabul. He also reported a series of assassinations of party officials and government supporters in the capital last week.

Mexican Bus Crash Kills 15
The Associated Press
MEXICO CITY — Fifteen persons died and 11 were injured when a bus crashed through a guardrail and fell down a ravine in southern Mexico Monday, the Red Cross said.

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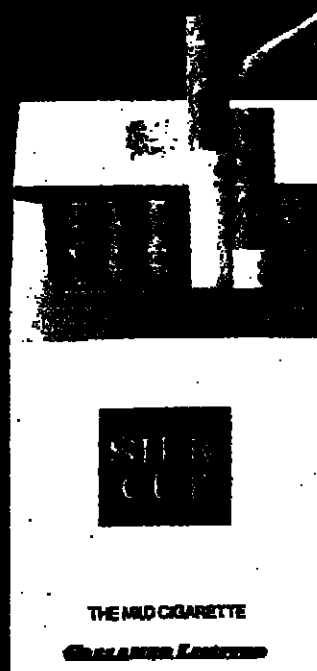
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(Continued from Page 7)

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13	North	2,58	55	553	16%	17	+36
20	AnyUS	2,30	39	488	25%	17	+36
28	MayIs	2,02	49	12	235	68%	+36
35	McCr	1,50	74	10	285	78%	+36
42	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
49	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
56	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
63	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
70	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
77	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
84	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
91	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
98	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
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357	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
364	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
371	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
378	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36
385	McCr	1,00	65	11	1689	27%	+36

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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10	2-2	97.85	100.13	92.53	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	100.13	92.53	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	99.88	91.56	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	99.88	91.56	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	99.67	91.34	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	99.67	91.34	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	99.46	91.12	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	99.46	91.12	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	99.25	90.90	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	99.25	90.90	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	99.04	90.68	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	99.04	90.68	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	98.83	90.46	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	98.83	90.46	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	98.62	90.24	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	98.62	90.24	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	98.41	90.02	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	98.41	90.02	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	98.20	89.80	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	98.20	89.80	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	97.99	89.58	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	97.99	89.58	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	97.78	89.37	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	97.78	89.37	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	97.57	89.15	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	97.57	89.15	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	97.36	88.94	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	97.36	88.94	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	97.15	88.72	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	97.15	88.72	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	96.94	88.51	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	96.94	88.51	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	96.73	88.29	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	96.73	88.29	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	96.52	88.08	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	96.52	88.08	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	96.31	87.86	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	96.31	87.86	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	96.10	87.65	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	96.10	87.65	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	95.89	87.43	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	95.89	87.43	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	95.68	87.22	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	95.68	87.22	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	95.47	87.00	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	95.47	87.00	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	95.26	86.79	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	95.26	86.79	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	95.05	86.57	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	95.05	86.57	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	94.84	86.36	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	94.84	86.36	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	94.63	86.14	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	94.63	86.14	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	94.42	85.93	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	94.42	85.93	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	94.21	85.71	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	94.21	85.71	94-89
10	2-2	97.85	94.00	85.50	94-89
10	2-1	98.05	94.00	85.50	94-89

[illegible]

3	Swedish Plymarts	100	100	100	100
13	VO Inds-WH	100	100	100	100
13	Orbital Air, Inc	100	100	100	100
24	Offshore Mfg, South	100	100	100	100
24	Petrols L.C. Asia P.A.	100	100	100	100
24	perman F&E	100	100	100	100
24	perman & diff	100	100	100	100
24	vitro H&H	100	100	100	100
24	Kilburns of Thel Fall	100	100	100	100
24	Prices assembled by Credit Suisse First	100	100	100	100
24	British L.L.C. London	100	100	100	100

5.00	5.00	5.00
6.05	6.05	6.05
6.20	6.20	6.20
6.40	6.40	6.40
5	5	5
6 %	6 %	6 %
6 %	6 %	6 %

ot. Bank of Tokyo

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1984

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Midland Bank Appoints de Carmoy To Top Post of International Unit

Midland Bank is expected to appoint Hervé de Carmoy to the top post at its Midland Bank International unit Feb. 3, when the London-based bank holds its next board meeting, banking sources say. A Midland spokesman in London declined to comment.

Mr. de Carmoy would take over the responsibilities of John G. Harris, 49, a director of Midland Bank and currently chief executive officer of Midland Bank International, who last week was appointed senior vice chairman and a director of San Francisco-based Crocker National Bank.

Mr. Harris, who takes over his new responsibilities at Crocker Feb. 6, is the fourth Midland official to be appointed to the 25-member board of Midland's troubled affiliate. Crocker, whose property loans led to a \$10-million loss in 1983, is 57-percent-owned by Midland Bank.

Mr. de Carmoy, who is French, currently is a general manager of Midland, responsible for regional management worldwide and corresponding banking. He also is president of Midland's Paris unit, Midland Bank SA.

SEB Appoints Olsson as Chairman

The board of Scandinavian Enskilda Banken has appointed Carl G. Olsson, 56, as chairman, succeeding Lars-Erik Thunholm, who retires in March. Mr. Olsson has served as first deputy chairman of the board and group director of the Stockholm-based bank since 1982.

Mr. Thunholm is also chairman of the Stockholm board, which handles matters pertaining to the head office. SEB International and Stockholm are particular business. The bank said that the board "now proposes that a particular chairman be appointed to the Stockholm board, which rule already applies to the Göteborg and Malmö boards."

Peter Wallenberg, 57, has been named to succeed Mr. Thunholm at the helm of the Stockholm board.

Lennart Johansson, chairman of the Göteborg board, and Sten Lindh, chairman of the Malmö board, have both been reelected. Messrs. Wallenberg, Johansson and Lindh are currently deputy chairmen of SEB's board of directors.

Other Appointments

British Aerospace has appointed

Peter Jeffs to the new position of

executive vice president, military

affairs, in the Washington office of

British Aerospace Inc. Mr. Jeffs

Aerospace, which already has ex-

tensive interests in the United

States, said that it wants to expand

its operations there to "take advantage

of new opportunities which may arise in the defense equipment

fields."

In 1979, Mr. Jeffs was appointed

director general, marketing, and

principal deputy to the head of

defense sales for the British government.

Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt has established a new subsidiary in

Switzerland. Helmut Schmitz is to be in charge of the head office in

Zurich, and Werner Benz is to oversee the Geneva branch of Dresdner

Bank (Switzerland) Ltd.

Martin E. Harrison, a vice president and senior investment officer of

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., has been named the bank's head of

international investments. He succeeds Karl R. Van Horn, who was

appointed chief executive officer of American Express Asset Management

Holdings, a new unit of American Express.

Seal, the Spanish state-owned motor vehicle maker, has appointed

Juan Antonio Diaz Alvarez as chairman, following the resignation of Juan

Miguel Antón. Mr. Alvarez is

Thomas L. Holton, chairman of Peat Marwick since 1979, has been

named to the additional post of chairman of Peat Marwick International,

the New York-based accounting firm's worldwide organization. Mr.

Holton succeeds Sir John Grenside, senior partner of Peat Marwick's

British operation.

Enichem, the chemicals subsidiary of Italy's state-owned energy concern,

ENI, and Europe's leading producer of synthetic rubber, has

expanded its British sales presence with the opening of an office in

Manchester. The new office, which is managed by M. Locke, will serve

customers in northern England and Scotland. Mr. Locke was formerly

with International Synthetic Rubber, a British-based company acquired

by Enichem last year.

Horst Hinrichs has been named managing director of Wabco Westing-

house Fahrzeugbau GmbH, a Hannover-based maker of air brakes,

anti-skid systems and other controls for trucks and buses. Wabco is a

subsidiary of American Standard Inc. Formerly, Mr. Hinrichs was vice

president, international and business development, of the Wabco Auto-

motive Products Group, based in the group's headquarters in Paris.

American Standard is a diversified New York-based maker of railway

and mass-transit braking and control devices and plumbing and other

building products.



Peter Jeffs

Shell Group Seeks Rest Of U.S. Unit

Bids \$5.2 Billion For the Last 31%

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The cash-rich Royal Dutch/Shell Group announced Tuesday an offer of about \$5.2 billion for the 31 percent it does not already own in Houston-based Shell Oil Co.

Investment analysts, caught by surprise, said the purchase would be a solid investment and increase the group's flexibility to make acquisitions in the United States.

The British-Dutch oil giant is offering \$55 a share to minority shareholders of Shell Oil, the group's main U.S. operating company. That represents a premium of 25 percent over Monday's closing price of \$44 for Shell Oil shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

The shares were suspended from early trading on Tuesday, but when trading resumed, Shell Oil stock leaped \$9.50 a share to \$53.50 on volume of 968,200 shares.

On the London Stock Exchange, Royal Dutch shares rose 5 pence to close at £33.88.

Royal Dutch/Shell said Shell Oil's board was likely to consider the offer later this week.

Explaining the move, Sir Peter Baxendale, chairman of the group's British arm, said the United States is a major and probably increasing important area for the group. He added that full ownership of Shell Oil would allow the group to invest and operate in the United States without possible inhibitions created by the existence of minority interests.

Several analysts reached late Tuesday agreed that the purchase would make sense. "I think it's a very good move," said Carol Ferguson, oil analyst at the stockbrokerage of Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

She said the purchase would remove a possible impediment to major acquisitions in the United States. Such acquisitions might clash with the interests of minority shareholders in Shell Oil.

Miss Ferguson also said the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

A Roundup of 1983 Bank Results

1983 full year results for the nation's 15 largest bank holding companies

Return on Assets	Return on Equity	Leverage	Change in Earnings
Return on assets based on average assets	Return on equity based on average equity	Average primary capital to assets	Change in operating earnings from 1982
J.P. Morgan 0.77	Security Pacific 5.13	J.P. Morgan 6.53	Chase Manhattan +45%
Mellon National 0.74	Citicorp 5.13	Interfirst 6.53	Continental Illinois +36%
Security Pacific 0.71	Bankers Trust 5.13	Mellon National 6.53	Chemical +33%
Bankers Trust 0.64	J.P. Morgan 5.13	Continental Illinois 6.53	Crocker National +28%
Citicorp 0.64	Chemical 5.13	Crocker National 6.53	Chemical +25%
First Interstate 0.62	Mellon National 5.13	First Chicago 6.53	Citibank +14%
Chemical 0.58	Manufacturers Hanover 5.13	First Chicago 6.53	Security Pacific +13%
Wells Fargo 0.58	Chase Manhattan 5.13	Wells Fargo 6.53	J.P. Morgan +12%
Manufacturers Hanover 0.48	First Interstate 5.13	First Interstate 6.53	First Interstate +11%
Chase Manhattan 0.48	Wells Fargo 5.13	Bankers Trust 6.53	Bankers Trust +10%
First Chicago 0.47	First Chicago 5.13	Security Pacific 6.53	Manufacturers Hanover +9%
Continental Illinois 0.38	Continental Illinois 5.13	Chase Manhattan 6.53	Wells Fargo +3%
Crocker National 0.35	Crocker National 5.13	Manufacturers Hanover 6.53	BankAmerica -2%
Interfirst 0.32	Interfirst 5.13	Citicorp 6.53	Crocker National -1%
		BankAmerica 6.53	Interfirst -

* Returns and change in earnings based on net income less preferred dividends. ** Capital to be calculated, based on 1983.

Shadow of Debt Crisis Helped Make '83 a Dim Year for Big U.S. Banks

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the most part, 1983 was not a good year for the nation's 15 biggest bank holding companies, most of which operated under the shadow of the international debt crisis.

Fears that international loan losses would sharply cut into their profits, or even create major losses, caused their stocks to sell at unusually low price-earnings multiples. Such fears also influenced the decision by the nation's financial-rating agencies to downgrade all but one of the largest banks — J.P. Morgan & Co. — from their historic triple-A ratings.

Two major banking companies reported losses for the year, an extraordinary development. They were Crocker National Corp. of San Francisco and Interfirst Corp. of Dallas. The losses, however, did not stem from international lending but from loans to the domestic energy industry, real estate, and agriculture.

Despite the problems, seven of the 15 companies reported increases in the key indicator of basic profitability — the rate of return on net income applicable to common stockholders, or "ROA." These were: Bankers Trust New York Corp., Citicorp, Chase Manhattan Corp., all of New York; Continental Illinois Corp. and First Chicago Corp., both of Chicago; Mellon National Corp. of Pittsburgh; and Security Pacific Corp. of California.

Some of the increases, however, reflected one-time factors that substantially bolstered this year's earnings. "There was an incredible proliferation of non-recurring items," said Lawrence W. Cohn, first vice president and senior banking analyst of Dean Witter Reynolds & Co.

Manufacturers Hanover Corp., for example, reported that fourth-quarter net income of \$86.3 million included after-tax gains of \$23.7 million, from the sale of assets acquired from previous loan restructurings. Some of the assets were acquired decades ago.

Aside from the two banks that reported losses, those with declines in ROA were: J.P. Morgan & Co., Chemical New York Corp., Manufacturers Hanover,

all of New York; and Wells Fargo & Co. and BankAmerica Corp., both of California.

Analysts said it was difficult to say how much the international debt problem contributed to these declines. "You sure can't find it in the earnings," said Mr. Cohn.

But there were indications that some banks were feeling the pinch from the crisis, leading them to strengthen their reserves for loan losses, a move that reduces earnings.

Also, last year for the first time the Federal Reserve specified countries whose loans had to be partly written off. But the countries selected, such as Poland, Zaire, and Nicaragua, were ones to which most U.S. banks had small loans outstanding and the direct impact on earnings was therefore insignificant.

Still, the pressure was intense for a buildup in loan-loss reserves, and the increase was especially apparent in the fourth quarter. Because these reserves, along with common and preferred stock, count as part of a banking company's "primary capital," the buildup in the loan-loss reserve was reflected in rising ratios of primary capital to total assets, or a reduction in leverage.

Morgan, for example, traditionally the most heavily capitalized among the major banking companies, further bolstered its proportion of average primary capital to average total assets to 6.99 percent. Indeed, every one of the 15 holding companies substantially increased the ratio of capital to assets, though not by as much as Morgan.

Analysts said it was difficult to determine whether the increases in the loan-loss reserves reflected genuine concern by bank managements about the possibility of big international loan losses, or whether the moves were made to meet demands by regulatory agencies. The agencies insist that the major banks have primary capital equivalent to at least 5 percent of their total assets.

"Increasing loan-loss reserves is the cheapest way to build primary capital," said James J. McDermott Jr.,

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

U.S. Inflation At 3.2% in '83, Best Since '67

John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose 0.3 percent last month and only 3.2 percent in 1983, the smallest rise since a 3.7 percent increase in 1967, the Labor Department reported Tuesday. The December rise equaled November's.

The year's modest rise in the Consumer Price Index, which was held down by stable energy prices, followed increases of 6.1 percent in 1982 and 10.4 percent in 1981.

On a December-to-December basis, the 1983 increase was somewhat larger, 3.8 percent, compared with a 3.9 percent rise the year before. Even on that basis, 1983's price performance was the best since a 3.4 percent increase in 1972, when wage and price controls were in effect.

The chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein, called the year "outstanding" in terms of inflation.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said that President Ronald Reagan "believes that keeping inflation down is the surest way to keep interest rates down and the recovery sound. We're on the road to sustained growth with low inflation, and that's good news for everybody."

However, virtually all economists, including those in the administration, expect at least some acceleration in inflation this year as the economic expansion continues. Indeed, a small minority is warning that prices could be climbing at a 7 percent annual rate or more before the year is out.

The deep recession that ended late in 1982 is given most of the credit for reducing inflation. As the civilian unemployment rate rose to a peak of 10.8 percent, wage increases slowed sharply.

Most forecasters are predicting an increase in the CPI of about 4.5 percent to 5.5 percent this year. The official Reagan administration's forecast is at the low end of that range.

Food prices, which make up almost one-fifth of the CPI, increased only 2.1 percent in 1983,

compared with 4 percent the year before. Energy prices rose only 0.8 percent as a 3.3 percent decline in gasoline prices and a 6 percent drop in fuel oil, coal and bottled gas prices nearly offset continued increases in electricity and natural gas costs. The latter two items went up 8.9 percent, the department said.

Among the other major CPI categories, housing prices were up 2.7 percent, apparel 2.5 percent, transportation 2.4 percent, entertainment 4 percent, medical care 8.7 percent, and other goods and services 10.9 percent.

Exxon said earnings rose to \$163 billion, or \$1.91 a share, from \$148 billion, or \$1.71 a share, in 1982. Annual revenue fell 9 percent, to \$94.6 billion from \$103.6 billion.

For all 1983, Exxon said its net income rose 19 percent to \$49.9 billion, or \$5.79 a share, from \$41.9 billion, or \$4.82 a share, in 1982. Annual revenue fell 9 percent, to \$94.6 billion from \$103.6 billion.

Exxon's chairman, Clifton C. Garvin Jr., said that improved production levels and cost controls had helped Exxon offset lower prices. Despite continued downward pressure on prices, he said, "the oil industry appears to be recovering slowly as market demand has improved from the severely depressed and unsettled situation a year ago."

France Plans Rescue For Chapelle-Darblay

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After several weeks of negotiations, the French government is expected to announce soon a package valued at 3.2 billion francs (\$572 million) aimed at saving France's largest papermaker, Chapelle-Darblay, industry and government sources disclosed Tuesday.

However, several key shareholders and banks also participating in the negotiations — including the Institute of Industrial Development, a government agency, and the nationalized Paribas banking group — have challenged some features of the plan as being too costly.

"Some of us are hesitating about the costs and conditions, wondering if it makes sense to save a company that probably is doomed anyway," one of the sources close to the negotiations said on condition he not be identified. "There is a lot of money involved," he added.

Chapelle-Darblay, which employs about 2,300 people, instituted bankruptcy procedures on Dec. 12, 1980 and has continued to re-

port growing losses. In 1982, the latest period for which figures are available, the company had a 144-million-franc loss on sales of about 1.1 billion francs.

But government officials insisted that the rescue package, being actively supported by Laurent Fabius, industry minister, and trade unions, will be approved, although some "modifications" may be made during the next several days.

"The government has approved the plan," a senior official in the Ministry of Industry said.

Finance Ministry sources said that discussions on details were continuing, and the sources there also brushed aside reports of disagreement.

The package calls for providing the company with about 1.4 billion francs in subsidies for plant modernization. It also provides for granting the company about 900 million francs in long-term, government-backed loans at very low interest rates, in addition to 900 million francs in credits and loans by nationalized banks and other French financial institutions.

"Whatever anyone else may say, (Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

N.Y. Stocks Close Mixed In Very Heavy Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange finished mixed in very heavy trading Tuesday after an afternoon rally attempt fizzled.

Disappointing earnings results of Merrill Lynch and Union Carbide restrained some investors but a couple of big merger plans in the oil whetted the appetites of speculators.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 2 points at mid-afternoon, fell 1.57 to 1,242.88, the lowest level since it finished at 1,241.97 Dec. 20.

The Dow, which plunged 14.66 Monday, has fallen 28.58 the past five sessions, the longest losing streak since it shed 29.07 from Sept. 27 through Oct. 3.

Advances topped declines 825-752 among the 2,029 issues traded.

Big Bond volume totaled 103 million shares, up from the \$2 million Monday, the second slowest session of the year.

"The market has been drifting lower even though there is a lack of fundamental news to justify it," said William LeFevre of Purcell, Graham & Co. "Some investors might be nervous about what President Reagan is going to say in the State-of-the-Union speech tomorrow night."

Keith Hertel of Smith Barney,

Harris Upham said investors could not sustain the afternoon rally because "corporate earnings are not coming in as well as expected."

Archer-Daniels-Midland was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 21 1/2 with a block of 2,400,000 shares at 21 1/2. First Boston plans to buy those 2.4 million shares.

American Telephone & Telegraph when-issued stock was the second most active issue, up 1/4 to 18 1/2. AT&T "old" stock added 1/4 to 66 1/2.

Among the regionals, Ameritech when-issued gained 1/4 to 6 1/2 and Pacific Telesis 1/4 to 6 1/2. NYNEX was unchanged at 63 1/2. Bell Atlantic when-issued lost 1/4 to 73. Southwestern Bell 1/4 to 64 1/2 and U.S. West 1/4 to 62 1/2.

Merrill Lynch, which reported a \$42-million fourth-quarter loss because of a Baldwin-United annuities problems, was third, off 1/4 to 31 1/2. (Story on Page 13.)

Howell Petroleum climbed 7/8 to 29 1/2. Howell Corp. said it planned to buy the 48 percent of Howell Petroleum it does not already own for \$30 a share.

Getty Oil climbed 4 to 120. Texaco added 1/4 to 37 1/2. Texaco raised its bid for Getty to \$125 a share from \$125, a total of \$10.1 billion.

Here's how Digital keeps the lowest downtime among computer manufacturers



Colin Edwards, Data Processing Manager, Ingersoll Rand Europe



"Ingersoll Rand has centralized the control of their European Distribution Center in Fribourg, Switzerland. We, of course, demand optimum computer availability to meet the needs of our customers. To ensure that our computer capability is always ready, Digital Equipment has provided us with direct round-the-clock access to their European technical center in Southern France through a Service 800 toll-free number. This allows us to obtain a fast response to computer problems we meet. And that's one of the reasons why we chose Digital."

To find out what Service 800 does for many other companies in a variety of fields, and how it can help your business grow, simply dial the telephone number nearest to you. You will be connected instantaneously, and toll-free, with our head office in Nyon, Switzerland.

Amsterdam	47 20 98	Dusseldorf	49 88 48	London	628 37 51	Oslo	41 61 15
Bahrain	23 42 41	Frankfurt	29 28 00	Lugano	58 08 29	Paris	(6) 079 08 00
Barcelona	302 22 82	Geneva	28 17 77	Luxembourg	48 45 58	Singapore	338 08 00
Berlin (West)	261 80 13	Hamburg	44 25 18	Madrid	402 61 31	Stockholm	21 77 27
Brussels	218 28 68	Helsinki	64 02 50	Milan	345 23 69	Stuttgart	22 03 13
Copenhagen	0430 00 08	Hong Kong	28 38 76	Munich	129 42 16	Vienna	54 11 86
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CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Jan. 24, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Amsterdam (guilder)	3.76	London (sterling)	1.53	Paris (franc)	6.55
Brussels (franc)	33.33	Madrid (peseta)	166.67	Switzerland (franc)	2.00
Frankfurt (DM)	3.36	Osaka (yen)	149.00	Stockholm (krona)	4.66
Geneva (franc)	6.55	Tokyo (yen)	149.00	Stockholm (krona)	4.66
London (sterling)	1.53	Zurich (franc)	2.00		
Milan (lire)	2.36				
New York (dollar)	1.00				
Paris (franc)	6.55				
Stockholm (krona)	4.66				
Switzerland (franc)	2.00				
Tokyo (yen)	149.00				
Zurich (franc)	2.00				

1 Sterling = 106.35 Yen

1 Swiss Franc = 2.00 Swiss Francs

1 Japanese Yen = 1/149.00 Yen

1 Swedish Krona = 4.66 Swedish Kronas

1 Italian Lira = 2.36 Italian Liras

1 Spanish Peseta = 166.67 Spanish Pesetas

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BEGINNING EQUITIES
OF \$100,000
ON JANUARY 1
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yielded the following
after all charges:
IN 1980: +165%
IN 1981: +137%
IN 1982: +32%
As of
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STOOD AT
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News hot from the
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Rohrbach's
Wall Street
Watch.**

Bethlehem, Union File Action Seeking Cuts in Steel Imports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania — Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers union filed a petition Tuesday that asks the government to impose a significant reduction in steel imports, through tariffs, quotas or a mixture of both.

The filing, which could affect imports from all countries, appeared likely to fuel the disagreement between the United States and Europe over U.S. steel imports. Last week, the vice president of the European Community's Executive Commission, Etienne Davignon, warned in Washington that EC countries might end voluntary curbs on steel exports to the United States if such a complaint were made.

The filing with the U.S. International Trade Commission was announced here by Bethlehem Steel and the United Steelworkers, and in Washington by the trade panel. It asked that the foreign share of the U.S. steel market be reduced to 15 percent, from the most recent figure of 22.3 percent.

The complaint was filed under Section 201 of the 1974 Trade Act, which requires the trade panel to recommend that the president impose relief measures if it determines that there is a threat of economic injury to the United States.

If President Ronald Reagan agreed that there was such a threat, he could impose tariffs, quotas or both on imported steel. The measures would affect all countries, not only the Third World nations that U.S. steelmakers say have exported increasing quantities of cheaply-produced steel to the United States.

In announcing the filing of the suit, Bethlehem Steel and the steelworkers' union blamed record-high imports for "undermining" the domestic industry and idling thousands of steelworkers.

"American trade policies are pushing the steel industry toward extinction, and the process is exacting a terrible human toll," said the United Steelworkers' acting president, Lynn Williams.

Bethlehem's chairman, Donald H. Trautlein, said the move was "in the interests of our stockholders, customers, suppliers and investors."

Mr. Trautlein and Mr. Williams said they had asked the government to limit foreign competitors to 15 percent of the U.S. market, compared with the 22.3-percent level of the past five months.

The American Iron and Steel Institute, the industry's Washington-based lobbying group, reported that in 1982, the last year for which full figures are available, imports accounted for a record-high 21.8 percent of steel sold in the United States.

The two sides asked the International Trade Commission recommend the quota to President Ronald Reagan within six months. Mr. Reagan would then have two months to approve, change or dismiss the plan.

No major steelmaker has ever sought protection under Section 201 before, according to the iron and steel institute.

In the past, steel trade suits had been brought under Section 301, which provides for relief only against imports produced with government subsidies that allow price advantages or those sold below the cost of production. U.S. Steel Corp., the largest U.S. steelmaker, has filed several such complaints.

Section 201 allows industries to get protection if they have been severely hurt by an increase in imports, regardless of whether the im-

ports have been fairly or unfairly traded.

If Mr. Reagan takes protective measures, there is a likelihood that the EC would retaliate. The complaint itself could lead the European Community to end an August 1982 agreement that limits the EC share of the U.S. market for 10 major product lines to slightly less than 6 percent.

Mr. Davignon, speaking at a news conference last Thursday in Washington, said "Europe reserves the right" to abrogate the accord, which was reached after months of talks between EC officials and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

The agreement, which involves carbon and alloy steels, is scheduled to last until Dec. 31, 1985. The EC has said its restraints were negotiated with an understanding that no complaints would be filed before then.

John Sulley, president and chief executive officer of Apple, predicted in November that first- and second-quarter profits would be little changed from the \$5.1-million earnings in its fiscal fourth quarter.

Apple said Monday that its profit totaled \$5.8 million, or 10 cents a share, in the three months ended Dec. 31. That was a 75 percent drop from the year-earlier \$23.5 million, or 40 cents a share. Sales rose 48 percent, from \$214.3 million to \$316 million.

The results marked the second consecutive quarter that Apple reported a drop in profits from the year-earlier period.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Apple Says Earnings Plunged 75% In Quarter, Presents New Computer

CUPERTINO, California (AP) — Apple Computer Inc. has reported sharply lower profit for its fiscal first quarter, citing price cuts for its Apple II computer line, increased spending on research and marketing costs.

The company has spent heavily to develop its new Macintosh personal computer, which it introduced Tuesday at the annual meeting.

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Opel Planning \$2.6 Billion in Outlays to 1989

The Associated Press

RUESSELSHEIM, West Germany — Adam Opel AG, a unit of General Motors Corp. of the United States, said Tuesday it has set a capital-spending plan of 7.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.6 billion) through 1989.

Opel's chairman, Ferdinand Beickler, called it "the biggest investment program in the history of the company."

He said the project aims to secure the automaker's share of West German and foreign markets after Opel's unit sales advanced 23 percent in 1983.

The funds are primarily earmarked for Opel's main plant at Rueselsheim, where 4.7 billion DM will be invested by the end of 1988.

Another 2.2 billion DM will finance the modernization of its Bochum facility.

Texaco Sweetens Its Offer for Getty

By Mark Potts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Texaco Inc. has sweetened its offer for Getty Oil Co. to a record \$10.1 billion, or \$128 a share, from the previous record of \$9.9 billion, or \$125 a share, ending a Getty family feud that threatened to scuttle the accord.

Meanwhile, Pennzoil Corp. is asking \$28 billion in damages in its suit challenging the Getty-Texaco merger agreement. But Pennzoil's chairman, J. Hugh Liedtke, said the company would rather merge with Getty than receive the requested damages.

There was no immediate comment from Pennzoil on Texaco's latest bid.

Texaco raised its offer for Getty Monday following an all-day meeting with attorneys for the several factions among J. Paul Getty's descendants. Texaco has agreed to buy the 40.2-percent stake in Getty held for the family by the Sarah C.

Getty Trust and the 11.8 percent held by the J. Paul Getty Museum, and is making an offer to buy the remaining stock for cash or securities.

The higher bid apparently satisfied three granddaughters of the late oil tycoon, who feared that the sale of the family trust's stock could endanger their chances to receive money from the trust or greatly reduce the amount of money they eventually would receive.

The granddaughters had favored the earlier plan to merge Getty with Pennzoil Corp., which would have left the trust with 57 percent of Getty and Pennzoil with a 43-percent stake. The three family members had contended that provisions of the trust forbade sale of the trust's Getty Oil stock unless the family fortunes were endangered.

Texaco said that all beneficiaries of the Getty Trust had approved the new plan, ending a court challenge that had resulted in a temporary bar to Texaco's takeover of Getty, even though a routine federal antitrust review already has stalled the planned merger.

Pennzoil's request for damages was contained in an amended complaint filed by the company in connection with its lawsuit in Delaware Chancery Court against Texaco, Getty and Getty family interests. The suit accuses the defendants of conspiring to breach a contract for a planned \$5.3-billion merger between Pennzoil and Getty in favor of the Texaco-Getty transaction.

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Shell Group Seeks Rest Of U.S. Unit

(Continued from Page 9)

move would simplify the group's corporate structure and give it access to Shell Oil's cash flow. At present, the group must content itself with dividends from Shell Oil.

David Gray of James Capel & Co. also welcomed the plan. But he described the proposed terms as ungenerous and speculated that minority shareholders could try to resist, although there would be no incentive for another party to bid for a minority stake in Shell Oil.

Mr. Gray also suggested that the move could reflect concern over succession at Shell Oil. The company's chief executive officer, John Bookout, is nearing retirement. Though the group has got along well with Mr. Bookout, it might not want to risk conflict with future Shell Oil managers, Mr. Gray said.

Sir Peter said no management changes are planned for Shell Oil after the purchase and that the company would continue to operate autonomously.

Analysts said Shell Oil's attraction was underlined by that company's announcement Monday that it had made a promising oil discovery at Seal Island in the Beaufort Sea off Alaska.

Shell Oil, which has a 25.5 percent interest in the well, said further drilling would be needed to determine whether the field is worth developing.

Analysts noted that the group has plenty of cash for the acquisition. As of Sept. 30, cash and short-term securities totaled \$5.3 billion (\$7.4 billion), and the total is believed to have grown since then.

Shell Oil is due to report Wednesday on its 1983 results. In the first nine months, it earned \$1.08 billion, down 7 percent from a year earlier. Analysts called the performance solid in light of the general slump in profits at domestic U.S. oil companies and predicted that Shell Oil's earnings will rebound in 1984.

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BRIEFS

Plunged 75%
New Computer

Apple Computer Inc. has reported a second-quarter profit of \$1.2 million, a 75% drop from the \$3.9 million profit reported in the third quarter of 1983.

Remains Suspended

Trading in Scandinavian Trading Co. stock is to remain suspended until the company's 1983 results are announced on Wednesday, STC said.

2d Philippine Plan

Manila Mining & Industrial Co. said Tuesday that it is planning a second phase of exploration in the Marikina region of the central Philippines in less than two weeks.

Canadian Peat Company

Peat International Inc. said Tuesday that it is planning to acquire a privately owned peat producer in the United States for \$7.6 million.

Share Offering

Winn-Dixie Stores Inc. said Tuesday that it is planning to seek a listing for its shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

Loss of \$22 Million

American Express Co. has reported a loss of \$22 million for the third quarter of 1983, down from a profit of \$15 million in the same quarter of 1982.

Big U.S. Bank

Citibank, "comes out of the doldrums," analysts said a major cause of the bank's problems was its heavy reliance on international lending.

Ford Motor Adds Engine

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. said Tuesday it is adding a new engine as an option for its Continental Mark VII and its Taurus sedan.

Gold Options

Valuers White & Carter said Tuesday that gold prices are expected to rise in the near future.

Oil Trading Company

EXPERIENCED TRADER to be based in London, Geneva, Paris, Gouda, etc. plus fringe benefits.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World

Herald Tribune

U.S. Futures Prices

Jan. 24

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2 Brokerages Fotomat Battling to Restore Profits

Plan to Cover Annuities

Overexpansion Blamed for Photofinisher's Problems

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Through the mid-1970s, it seemed that the world of photofinishing belonged to Fotomat Corp. Its tiny stores multiplied in shopping malls and parking lots across the United States at the rate of 500 a year. Revenue and profit tripled in five years.

But Fotomat's fortunes have turned blacker than badly overexposed film, and in the last two years, it has watched its empire of blue and gold kiosks fall apart. One prominent industry analyst said, "I gave up on them years ago."

Fotomat reported a loss in six of the last eight quarters, including \$13.6 million in the three months ended Oct. 31. It has sold 20 percent of its stock to the Japanese company that supplies its color paper and film, and paid \$9 million to settle a three-year-old antitrust suit brought by franchisees who charged that the company had tried to drive them out of business.

Last month, after selling off two divisions and beginning the shut-down of 1,000 of its 3,800 outlets, the company announced it could not pay \$12.5 million in debt due Dec. 31.

Last week Fotomat, which is based in St. Petersburg, Florida, said it was working with three major banks on a plan to restructure its debt, which it hoped to complete by the end of next month.

Its president, Richard W. Kernan, talks of improving service and of "making our photofinishing second to none," and estimates that the company will return to profitability by the end of the 1984 fiscal year.

Analysts and experts in the photographic industry fault Fotomat for shortsightedness and overexpansion during the years of plenty, and generally question whether the company can turn around without moving away from the kiosk business.

Eugene Glazer of Dean Witter Reynolds said: "The whole concept of kiosks was overexploited in the 1970s. Eventually, they ran out of the most desirable sites, and then they started to move into less desirable ones."

But Mr. Glazer and others also point to circumstances that have forced the whole photofinishing industry to scramble for business.

Most important, they agree, were the economic recession and the decline in spending on cameras and film. Picture-taking grew at an average annual rate of 5 percent from 1978 to 1983, compared with a 12 percent average from 1971 to 1978, according to Brenda Lee Landry, an analyst at Morgan Stanley.

Many expected Eastman Kodak's disk camera, introduced early in 1982, to bring the industry out of stagnation. But the costs of new equipment needed to process the special disk film were high and, while successful, the camera has not been the powerhouse that companies such as Fotomat had hoped for.

Enter the minilab, a relatively small, professional-quality processor that costs \$50,000 to \$100,000, fits in the back of a store and can produce prints from a roll of color film in under an hour. Conventional processing companies normally take two to three days to return prints, charging an additional fee for overnight service. At an average of \$1.95 for film developing and 29

cents for each print, minilab prices are comparable to those of Fotomat, Kodak and other processors.

Since their introduction two years ago by Noritsu Koki, a Japanese company that has produced at least half of the units now in operation, minilabs have appeared in many of the high-traffic sites that kiosks once dominated. There may be as many as 3,000 units in the United States, according to Photo Weekly, a trade publication; market share estimates range from 10 percent to 20 percent.

These little stores have captured the fancy of a lot of consumers, said D. Carl Hamill, president of Colorcraft Corp., a Fujitsu Industries subsidiary that has found relative success concentrating on wholesale processing for retail stores without their own photofinishing facilities. "The kiosk has sort of been upstaged," he said.

Fotomat has begun limited experiments with minilabs, but has said any entry into the segment would be limited.

Analysts said that the minilab has upstaged everyone, taking business away from the larger photofinishing companies and giving it to much smaller entrepreneurs.

Kodak is said to control about 8 percent of the processing business, with Fotomat, Colorchrome and Fox-Stanley Photo Products sharing another 15 percent between them.

But minilabs have not been the industry's elixir. If anything, experts say, they may serve only to induce price competition where profits are already hard to come by. "Margins in the business have always been very narrow," Miss Landry said.

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France Plans Rescue for Chapelle-Darblay

(Continued from Page 9)

we are concerned about the terms of the loan guarantees and operating conditions" in the plan, one of the participants said. He noted that the previous government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had rejected a government rescue plan for the company, whose only shareholders were the institute and the formerly privately owned Paribas.

In the plan being discussed now, the institute and Paribas would each wind up owning roughly 33 percent of the company, with the remaining shares split among several French banks and other financial institutions.

Management responsibility, and possibly a minority share, is expected to be offered to John Kila, former president of Parenco, a Dutch paper group that has been interested in reorganizing Chapelle-Darblay. The company was recently acquired by the Haindl paper company of West Germany, which also employs roughly 2,300 workers, government and banking sources said.

Although many details must be settled, industry sources said that there probably will be "reorientations" in the French company's activities, possibly towards magazine paper and graphics, while the company reduces its production of newspaper. It also was not clear Tuesday night how many jobs

would be eliminated, a crucial issue for the government, which is seeking to curb growing unemployment.

Oil Executives Criticize Planned Tax in Australia
The Associated Press

CANBERRA, Australia — Australian oil executives met with government officials Tuesday, and criticized a proposed resources tax as potentially harmful to efforts to make Australia self-sufficient in oil.

The chairman of Esso Australia, Jim Kirk, said that a new tax would hinder efforts to find high-risk, high-potential fields that Australia needs. But the resources and energy minister Peter Walsh said that the proposal would replace present levies with more equitable ones and that the government might allow companies to write off losses from unsuccessful projects.

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ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

24 January 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following international symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. SA		\$141.87	SOFID GROUP GENIEVA		\$1,397.00
(m) Al-Mal Trust			(m) Parthen Sea R. Est.		
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.					
(d) Boerbond	SP	200.49	SWISS BANK CORP.		
(d) Bank of America	SP	100.00	(d) American Votor	SP	530.00
(d) Bank of Europe	SP	100.00	(d) American Bond Selection	SP	100.00
(d) Bank of London	SP	100.00	(d) Dollar Bond Selection	SP	1,112.79
(d) Bank of Paris	SP	100.00	(d) Euro Bond Selection	SP	100.00
(d) Bank of Rome	SP	100.00	(d) Japanese Bond Selection	SP	100.00
(d) Bank of Spain	SP	100.00	(d) Intervallor	SP	100.00
(d) Bank of Tokyo	SP	100.00	(d) Japanese Bond Selection	SP	100.00
(d) Bank of Vienna	SP	100.00	(d) Swiss American Bond Sel.	SP	100.00
(d) Bank of Zurich	SP	100.00	(d) Swiss American New Ser.	SP	100.00
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(d) Bank of Tokyo	SP	100.00	Other Funds		
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